JACKSON CORRESPONDENCE

1903-1904

Letters Vol. 13

Shelf Vol. # 19

A.

Alaskan Start towards Citizenship 74

Alaskan Curios 206

Alaskan, The., 440

Alaska Banking & Safe Deposit Co., 454

Bannerman, H. S., 28

Brady, John G., 30-101-396

Brady, Mrs., J. G., 40

Brady & Sons, 43

Bahr, Ole O., 61-129

Bäck, John, 116

Bailey, George, 199

Black, Charles, 266

Bank, 1st Nat'l, 343,

Barney, C. S., 402

Baer, . 492,

E.

Tgnew, A. G., 38-98

Assembly Herald, 42,

Allender, Willamette - 213

American Bible Society, Treas., 406

Alexander, George, 445

Brevig, T. L., 69

I.

Account - 345

Briggs, L. C., 120

Bibliography, 270

Bourg, I. A., 62-128-137

Bourton, Eugene, H., 329

Butler, A. G., 386

A. | E. | I.

CD

Campbell, E. O. 184

California Fruit Assn 194

Carle, A. M., 268-404

Clark, A. A., 276

Clark, Thos. C., 384

Cady Putnam, 417-491.

Davis, Edwin, R, 35.

Damon, G. A., & J. L., 58

Davis, B. G., 95

Davidson, H. C., & Co. 218

Dawe, G. G., 331

Den Nordenfjeldske Kredit Bank 334

Crittenden, Mary G., 279-282

Crittenden, L. B., 281

Christian Endeavor World, Editor of, 474

Dixon, Rev. John, 67-104

Dickson, Cyrus, 278

Dillingham, William P, 468-469-470-471.

DuBois, Chas. L. 3.

Collector of Taxes, 26

Coyle, R., F., 88

Counterman, J. D., 93

Curtiss, M. L., 109

Congregational Church, Missions of, 177

Commissioner of Education 188

Cook, Miss, 324

Condron, Mrs. L. E., 394

Condit, James, D., 420

Cordelaboch, Annie, 422

Dozan, C. Albert, 395

Dole, Chas. F., 395

Curios Alaskan 206

A. | D. | I.

EF

Emerson, Mrs. Jno. L. 4-389

Elliott, Rev. D. J., 12, 14, 16, 20,

Evans, A. H., 97

Eaton, John, 115-140-447

Egg Producer's Assn 196

Edwards, Rev. Geo., 307, 341,

~~Eaton~~

Eaton, Stanley, 461

Easton, Thomas Chalmers, 485,

Friends, Missions of, 175

Fusher, D. H., 180

Fusha, James, L., 326

Frankelton, H. S., 277-278

Fry, Mrs. M. E., 347.

O. | N. | Y.

Education in Alaska 352 | Eyck, Ten, S. H., 37

E
F

Foster, S. V. 60, 65-72-87
130-134-223

Foster, John, H., 383

A. | E. | L.

Gambell, Dr. F.H., 1, 11, 15, 17, 18, 203

Gambell, A.b., 212

Gage, Daniel, S., 321

GH

Hartshorn, H., A., 112

Harris, H.T., 123

Hart, Mary E., 181

Hamilton, Hon., 201

Hay, John, 382

Greenbaum, Louis, 265

Helm, T. C., 267

Helm, Hon., 405

O. | U. | J.

Gould, J. L., 110

Goldsbury, Boyal., 413

Grosvenor, Gilbert, H., 490-

Holt, A. L., 46-47-48-49-50
51-52-53-54, 57
Helm, F. C., 340,

Holy Cross Mission 481-482-
483-484

Huntley, H. B., 23-25-182
193-423-433-462

G H

Is the Aboriginal Population of Alaska Susceptible of Education, etc. 179

Interior, Secy of, 215

Indian, Carlisle School, circular letter, 452

I
J

Jackson, A.L., 119-139-204

Jackson, Sheldon, Voucher, 190
" " 475

James, Mr & Mrs, S.R. 478

Jesuit Missions in Alaska 167

O. U. J.

Illustrations, 769

I
J

A.

Kjellmann, Wm A., 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, -102, 349,

Karlson, A.E., 210-399

Laiser, Ferd., F., 393-400

Lawrence, Marion, 118-200

Lindseth, A.T., 0

Longfellow, Miss A.M., 348,

E.

Kelly, St. A., 31-41-44-99 103

Klemetsen, Nils, 63-126

Kendall & Dickson, Drs., 299 303

Kendall, H., 336

Keyser, St., B., T., 401

Kesler, Rowland & Co 479-

L.

Lilgore, St., F., 411

Link, James, St., 443-456

Lincoln, L., F., Surs., 421

KL

O.	N.	J.
Lindseth, A. J., O		

KL

Marsh, Dr. H. R., 21.

Mann, Ann, 205

Marsden, Edward, 222-419-432
442-450

Major, H., A., Rev., 441

Matthews, M, A., Rev., 444

Methodist Church 171

Merchant's Natl Bank 412

Minnesota Loan & Trust Co. 24-94

Middleton, Virginia, 138

Missions of the Russian Orthodox Church 164

Missions of the Presbyterian Church 165

Missions of the Protestant Church 169

Missions of Baptist Mission 170

Missions 368

McAfee, L. M, 60-114-339-380
473-

McAfee, Geo. F, 493,

Mc. Farland, Henry, B.F,-466

Mac Klin, Miss, 86

McNiece, R, D., 405, 486,

M
Mc

Moore, H. L., 24,
Moravian Mission 209

McCormick, S. B., 198
McDowell, John M, 397

McLeish, J. B., 121

New Schools Wanted 162

New York Sun, 436-437

New York Tribune, 439

NO

Omaha Exposition 208

Olin, H. C., 148

Oabey, James., 431

Omegitgoak, Miss Alice, 477-

Norcross, George, 388

Paw, J. H., 6,

Presbyterian Ministers, 32, 39 100

Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, 317

Presbytery of Butte, 322

Pierson, D. L., 196-414

Pickards & Hendricks 206

Pride, Samuel, B., 214

Quilsin, D. H., 96

Quinton, G. S., 418

PQ

Report on Education in Alaska, 150

Reading Journey in Alaska 224

Record of Christian Work 460

Rice, J. M. 73

Ridout, John, 407

Saraphis P., 64-127-135

Shallenberger, A. S., 332

Sherrard, T. J., 33,

Swedish Evangelical Covenant 173

Seattle Property 183

Schweinitz, de, Paul, 263

Sheldon, Henry, 392

School Roads, Senate Bill, 3337 (1904)

Spriggs, S. R., 70

Smiley, Albert, K., 325 403

RS

Robinson, Helen, S., 453

Seward, F. W., 350-

Short, M. L., Mrs., 297

Russell, J. R., 285-287
292

Rue, Miss, 435

Shulbach, Thomas, 107

Suggestions to Alaska
Missionaries, etc., 219

Sutherland, Allen, 489-

R
S

A. | E. | L.

Thompson, C. L. (from), 22,

Taylor, Mrs. J. L., 29

Taft, Stella, Miss, 333

Taylor, Chas., C., 446

Tiemann, Geo. & Co., 124-132
Typewriting Directions 216

TU

Thompson, Chas. L., 457-463 472-

Thompson, Thos., 459

Typewriter Wanted 324
Typewriting Rules 216

A. E. I.

Van Pelt, Henry V., 6,
335-438
Van Norman, Louis E., 274

What Becomes of Native Children after They Leave School. 142

Warren, F. K., 409

Wells, Mrs. Henry, 27

Wells, Amos, R., 90-113

Welch, Lewis, L., 425

Wickersham, James, 261

Whitworth, T. H., 387

Wishard, Gen., S, 390

Wilkins, John T, 494,

V
W

O. | M. | J.

Wolfe, Healy, M. 197-340

Woodward, S. W. 467

D. H. G.

Youth's companion,
453

(Copy)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
ALASKA DIVISION,

Washington, D. C., August 15, 1902.

Mr. A. T. Lindseth,
Unalaklik, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

You remember that at Unalaklik I mentioned to you the many unfavorable reports which I was receiving concerning your dealing last winter and spring with Mary Antisarlook. After I left you I spent some days in Golovin and Nome and the longer I was there and the more I met with various people the more dishonorable and dishonest the matter became. Men who bought deer or you and Rauna voluntarily without my solicitation informed me of it. And many who had no dealings with you, but witnessed your conduct, expressed very freely their views of your actions. Some of these men are among the most upright and trustworthy in the community, and it may yet be that the Government in Washington will direct the U. S. Dist. Attorney at Nome to take up the case and give you a trial. Also Rauna. And you may both be thankful if you escape a long imprisonment.

To prevent any similar transaction in the future, I had the proper papers drawn up and officially witnessed and sworn to and sealed by which Mary's herd has been turned over to the Government for a term of years, until her adopted children grow up, are educated and prepared properly to look after the herd.

I have notified Mr. Karlson that if you fail to pay for the Government supplies, which you procured from him, that he will go into court and levy on your deer for payment. I hope that the Government will not be driven to this necessity, but that you will use the first of your mail money in settling that bill.

After all that I have tried to do for you, I am sorry that you have so abused our confidence in you.

Very respectfully yours,
SHELDON JACKSON,
U.S.General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

W. P.'s.

May 5, 1903.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, S. J.

Thief River Falls, Minn.

Dear Doctor:

Yours of April 24 was duly received, and I have been at odd times trying to go back over the old correspondence, if there was any, with regard to my request to you to push matters. on the Reindeer Mail route No 78110 in 1899-1900

I regret to say, that I had no power of attorney from Mr. Kjellman Shelman to act in his behalf, and had no legal authority to act in his behalf, but, considering it a kind of "family matter," I took the liberty of saying what I did to you personally and asking you to push the matter as far as you could to success.

Mr. Kjellman Shelman and myself had been talking for two or three years, previously that it would be a good thing for the Government to get a contract by which we could prove to the world what reindeer could do in mail-carrying. The mail route No 78110 in 1899-1900 from St. Michael to Kotzebue Kotzebue was the first that we secured, and Mr. Kjellman Shelman recognizes that anything over and above expenses received on that contract belonged to the station, but unfortunately he claims that after paying the expenses there has been nothing left for the station. At the time that he took the route No 78113 in 1900 from Eaton to Nome, I supposed it was mainly an extension of the route from St. Michael to Kotzebue, Kotzebue and that he was taking it with the government reindeer simply to show what could be done, and it was long after the close of that

contract that I learned that he considered and would maintain to the best of his ability the position that he, having left the Government service, that that contract was his personal one.

In asking you to take hold of the matter, I supposed that it was in the same position as the contract to Kotsou, and that if anything was made over and above expenses that it would go to the Eaton station. If I had been considered with the case, of course, we could have blocked the whole matter and shown the Post Office Department that he, having failed to carry the mails, that you, as deputy postmaster, had been compelled to hire others to do the work, to be paid, as usual under such circumstnaces, out of the funds which would have gone to the principal or to his bondsmen; but unfortunately, not comprehending the fact that Mr. Sherman was working for himself, I failed to consent to that course.

Having failed to take it up at the right time, I do not see any redress in the matter. Perhaps, however, your lawyer can secure redress, and, if so, I shall be very glad. I send a duplicate copy of this letter to him, as you request.

Regretting that I cannot say anything more definite and satisfactory, I remain

Very truly yours,

Lucien Jackson

General Agent, etc.

P. S. The Minneapolis paper which you so kindly sent is received. Place accept thanks for the same.

Duplicate
One Copy mailed to A. C. Irving
Litle & Thrasher Bldg Chicago Ill.

[illegible] Dennis,
[illegible] ed Office,
[illegible]ington, D. C.

It gives me pleasure to forward [illegible]
[illegible] portrait bust of Dr. Sunderland.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education [illegible]

W. F. P.

May 11, 1905.

Mrs. John L. Emerson,

Titusville, Pa.

My dear Mrs. Emerson:

I have the privilege of sending you the duplicate receipt for Mr. Pew's donation to the College. I understand the Board of Trustees will send you a letter of thanks direct for the same.

Remember me very kindly to your husband the the dear boys.

Respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Enclosure.

W. F. P.

May 11, 1903.

Mr. Henry V. Van Pelt, S. J.
McCormick Bldg.,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

My dear Mr. Van Pelt:

Yours of May 5, enclosing receipts in triplicate, is safely received. Please accept thanks for the same.

I hope that you may have a very successful meeting next sabbath of the commissioners to the Assembly, and influence some minds and hearts to help us in college matters. I notice that the question of help to the new frontier colleges is going to be made one of the prominent features of the General Assembly, and I hope that your commissioners from Utah will see to it that Westminster is not overlooked. By the way, who are the commissioners from Utah to the Assembly?

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

May 11, 1903

S. J.

248. 4th Ave

the Trustees

I send you the receipt of the Treasurer of [illegible] for your generous assistance. They write me [illegible] send you an official vote of thanks from the Board of Trustees, which I hope you have received ere this.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

COPY.

November 10, 1899.

Mr. William A. Kjellmann,

Mount Horeb, Wisconsin.

My dear Mr. Kjellmann:

I am glad to notice in the Seattle papers your safe arrival at that place, and take it for granted that you are now at home.

The Postoffice Department has just sent me notice that they want a bid for carrying the mail monthly each way between St. Michael, Eaton Station, Golovin Bay and Nome, from February including May, four monthly trips, this coming winter. I wish you would telegraph me what price we ought to ask for each round trip . Only letters are to be carried. There is nothing to prevent the carrier taking express matter and charging for the same,---the Government simply pays for the carriage of letters This bid will not interfere with the one we already have from St. Michael to Golovin.

Remember me very kindly to your wife.

Very truly yours,

(signed) Sheldon Jackson,

General Agent, &c.

COPY.
Telegram.

Nov. 11, 1899.

William A. Kjellmann,

Russ House,

San Francisco, Cal.

Post Office Department asks you to bid for carrying letter mail from Saint Michael to Nome during next February, March, April, and May. Telegraph me how much money to ask for each round trip. This is separate from the former bid to Golovin and Kotzebue.

(signed) Sheldon Jackson,

General Agent.

COPY.
Telegram.

Nov. 14, 1899.

William A. Kjellmann,

Russ House, San Francisco, Cal.

Who is left in charge Golovin Kotzebue Mail route? Mail me power attorney to bid for you on Mail Route Saint Michael to Nome.

(signed) Sheldon Jackson,

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

COPY.

November 15, 1899.

Mr. William A. Kjellmann,

Care Foster & Co., 26 California Street,

San Francisco, California.

My dear Mr. Kjellmann:

Your several telegrams are received. I am waiting with interest the arrival of the Postmaster from Nome on Friday. The Department are anxious to send a monthly mail from St. Michael to Nome via Eaton and Golovin. I think that I will bid for you at $500 the round trip; This does not interfere with your sub-contract for Golovin and Kotzebue Sound.

When do you expect to come East? And if your plans are formed sufficiently let me know when you will probably be in Washington. When you come, arrange to stay several days so that we may straighten out all the accounts of the Lapps up to date.

I hope you are better than you were last summer.

Very truly yours,

(signed) Sheldon Jackson,

General Agent, &c.

There is a letter here for you from Cedar Rapids, Iowa. What shall we do with it? (Forwarded to Mount Horeb, Wis. Nov. 23.)

COPY.

Nov. 18, 1899.

Dr. H. F. Gambell,

Supt. Reindeer Station,

Eaton, Alaska.

My dear Doctor:

Please hand the enclosed letter to Mr. Elliott at the earliest opportunity.

I hope you will get a regular mail this winter. If Mr. Elliott is at the Nome end of the post route and the inspector at St. ?ichael wants the mail carried you will detail a couple of your Lapps and send them with the mail from St. Michael to Nome and return for the first trip; after that it will be carried by Mr. Elliott. If Mr. Elliott should be taken sick or in any way be prevented from carrying the mail you will undertake it from the Government station at Eaton. I will send you further particulars by the next mail.

Very truly yours,

(signed) Sheldon Jackson,

General Agent, &c.

COPY.

Nov. 22, 1899.

Rev. D. J. Elliott,

Nome, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Yours with reference to securing a block for school purposes at Nome is received. I think it would be a good plan to put a few posts around the block, and string a wire upon them. You can probably get a few of those that are interested to chip in and buy the posts and the wire. The posts need not be very close together. If there was a small log-house on the block it might also help. Also put up a notice that that block is reserved by the Government for school purposes, so that no one can come upon it and say they did not know it was a national reserve. The Postoffice Department has given Mr. Kjellmann the contract for carrying the mail from February 1st to May 30th.

They are now talking and will decide tomorrow whether they will not start the mail from Eaton Reindeer Station and run to Nome twice a month. When it is fully settled I will telegraph to Seattle to be forwarded to you by mail. I hope that you will be able to carry the mail regularly through the winter so that you can demonstrate what the reindeer will do. This new mail route from St. Michael or Eaton Station to Nome does not do away with the former contract between St. Michael, Golovin, and Kotzebue. Mr. Kjellmann has not yet left San Francisco, but is expected home about the 30th.

Hoping that you will have a pleasant and profitable winter,

I remain

truly yours,

(signed) Sheldon Jackson.

COPY.

Nov. 22, 1899.

William A. Kjellmann,

#28 California Street,

San Francisco, California.

Dear Sir:

I have secured a bid for you for carrying mail 4 months from St. Michael to Nome at $600.00 the round trip. P. C. Richardson put in a bid of over a thousand for the round trip, consequently you have the contract. They are now talking of starting the route at the Eaton Reindeer Station, at $480.00 from Eaton to Nome. If they can get the contractor Mr. Hendricks to run a semi-monthly mail from Tanana to St. Michael by the way of Eaton, then they will let you take the mail at Eaton, and run twice a month from Eaton to Nome which at $480.00 a round trip will make $960.00 a month, or over $3,800.00 for the four months. It will probably be decided tomorrow whether they want two trips a month, and we will send off orders in your name to D. J. Elliott to carry out the provisions of the contract.

Mr. Dahl was to be paid from the Educational Fund at the rate of $50.00 for four months, making $200.00. He writes that his salary was to have been $75.00 a month instead of $50.00. Can you tell me which is correct. If you have any memoranda by which you can make out Mr. Dahl's bill please do so and send me the figures.

Let me know when you can probably be in Washington.

Very truly yours,

(signed) Sheldon Jackson.

COPY.

November 18, 1899.

Rev. D. J. Elliott,

My dear Mr. Elliott:

Your power of attorney is received but failed to be witnessed by a Notary Public, hence I am unable to use it in bidding for the mail for yourself. The Postoffice Department has called for bids for a mail once a month from February to May from St . Michael to Nome. I am bidding for Mr. Kjellmann and I write now in order that you may understand it if you hear later that you are to carry the mail and will send this letter to three or four places to reach you quicker.

Very truly yours,

(signed) Sheldon Jackson,

General Agent, &c.

Nome,

via Skagway, via Dawson.

C O P Y.

November 18, 1899.

Dr. F. H. Gambell,

Supt. Reindeer Station,

Eaton, Alaska.

My dear Doctor:

Please hand the enclosed letter to Mr. Elliott at the earliest opportunity.

I hope you will get a regular mail this winter if Mr. Elliott is at the Nome end of the post route and the Inspector at St. Michael wants the mail carried you will detail a couple of your Lapps and send them with the mail from St. Michael to Nome and return for the first trip; after that it will be carried by Mr. Elliott. If Mr. Elliott should be taken sick or in any way be prevented from carrying the mail you will undertake it from the Government station at Eaton. I will send you further particulars by the next mail.

Very truly yours,

(signed) Sheldon Jackson,

General Agent, &c.

November 23, 1899.

---- C O P Y O F

T E L E G R A M .--

David Johnsen Elliott,

Eaton, Alaska, to be mailed from Seattle, Washington,

via Skagway and Dawson.

You will carry letter mail for Kjellmann semi-monthly between Eaton and Nome from February first to May thirtieth.

Also between Saint Michael, Golovin and Kotzebue February first and April first.

(signed) W. T. Harris,

Commissioner of Education U. S.

Official

Charge Bureau of Education

Government rate.

November 23rd, 1899.

Copy.
Telegram.

F. H. Gambell,

Eaton, Alaska. To be mailed from Seattle, Washington, via Skagway and Dawson.

David Johnsen Elliott will carry letter mail for Kjellmann semi-monthly between Eaton and Nome. If he is not notified in time to take out February mail, send it yourself to Nome with couple of Lapps and reindeer at expense of Station.

(signed) W. T. Harris,
Commissioner of Education U. S.

Official
Charge Bureau of Education
Government rate.

COPY.

November 24, 1899.

Dr. F. H. Gambell,

Eaton, Alaska.

My dear Doctor:

I sent you a telegram last night both by way of Seattle and Dawson to the effect that the Postoffice Department had given Mr. Kjellmann a contract for carrying the letter mail from Eaton to Nome. I made the bid for Mr. Kjellmann from this office in order to secure the employment of reindeer in carrying the mail. The Postoffice Department on yesterday increased the service from Skagway via Dawson to Eaton, twice a month so that it looks as if you might get some mail this winter. Then the Nome mail is to connect at Eaton with the Eastern mail. As Mr.Kjellmann employed Mr. Elliott to carry the St.Michael, Golovin and Kotzebue mail he will also have Mr. Elliott to carry the Eaton and Nome mail. On the February trip to Golovin Mr. Elliott can continue the mail to Nome and thus "kill two birds with one stone". The contract pay for the service from Eaton to Nome twice a month is $960 a month, or $480 for each round trip. Mr. Kjellmann will of course give Mr. Elliott whatever is fair and right for his part of the service. If word cannot get to Mr.Elliott in time for taking the February mail I wish you would send it over from the station with a couple of your Lapps and reindeer; or if at any time between February and the last of May Mr. Elliott is unable to carry the mail through sickness or other accident, you will push it through from the station and the Government will pay the station for the times which they carry it.

The Bureau of Education is exceedingly anxious that the service

between Eaton and Nome should be made promptly so as to make a record for the reindeer, and anything that you can do to forward it will be appreciated.

I do not find anywhere the number of reindeer that is in your Eaton herd. I wish you would send it to us by the first mail. The people of Nome have arranged to send out a mail the first of January, the first of February and the first of March, overland by the way of the Kuskokwim River and Katmai.

You will write us once a month by the Yukon route how you are getting on.

Very truly yours,

(signed) Sheldon Jackson,

General Agent, &c.

COPY.

November 24, 1899.

Rev. D. Johnsen Elliott,

Eaton, Alaska.

My dear Mr. Elliott:

I telegraphed you last night that the Government had given a contract to Mr. Kjellmann for carrying the mail twice a month from Eaton to Nome and return. Mr. Kjellmann has not reached home, but has given me a power of attorney to act in his place, and you are directed to take charge of that semi-monthly mail. This mail from Eaton to Nome does not supersede the mail which you are to carry on the first of February and the first of April from St. Michael to Golovin and Kotzebue, but the February and April trips from St. Michael to Golovin and from Eaton to Nome can be carried at the same time and thereby you will get two payments for each of those two trips.

We have telegraphed Dr. Gambell that if you could not be reached in time for the first trip, that he should send the mail from Eaton to Nome at the expense of the reindeer station. The mail from Eaton to Nome is to connect with the semi-monthly mail which has been ordered from Skagway to Eaton, so that you ought to get a mail at Nome twice a month from the East.

I wish you would send me the number of reindeer in the herd at GolovinBay. Mr. Anderson's report makes no mention of it.

Postmaster Wright has been in our office two or three times and has been very successful in getting this semi-monthly mail.

Very truly yours,

(signed) Sheldon Jackson,

General Agent,&c.

W. P. P.

May 12, 1903.

Dr. H. Richmond Marsh, M. D., S. J.
Point Barrow, Alaska.
C/o Capt. M. A. Healey, R. C. S., Revenue Cutter Thetis,
Custom House, Nome, Alaska.

My dear Doctor:

I do not know whether I have sent instructions with regard to the reindeer and the mail or not, but, if not, the Bureau of Education desire that you let Mr. Spriggs have from the Government and Mission herd such reindeer as he may need for the carrying of the mail between Barrow and Kotzebue without charge. This action is coincided in by Dr. Thompson, Secretary of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, so that the question does not need to be raised as to whether the deer belong to the Mission or to the Government. The establishing of the mail is primarily in the interests of the Mission, and the Government is glad to co-operate in the same.

Hoping that it will work so well and successfully that the Department will increase it to a monthly service through the winter, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

C O P Y.

New York, April 18, 1903.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D.,
Bureau of Education,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Jackson:

Mr. Spriggs was in the other day raising the question of the use of the reindeer at Point Barrow for purposes of transporting mail south. He said you had referred him to us. Now, I am not sure just how much right and interest we have in those reindeer. I have an idea that you own one end of the deer and we own the other. Now if you will consent to let your end of the reindeer go we will consent to have our end go alongwith it so that the whole reindeer will go. Seriously, I see no reason why the reindeer should not be used for that purpose and Mr. Spriggs has our consent so far as we have any right to give it.

Hoping to meet you at the General Assembly, I am,

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) C. L. Thompson,
Secretary.

W. B. P.

May 13, 1903.

S. J.

Mr. H. B. Bentley,
Seiler Building,
Seattle, Wash.

My dear Sir:

Yours of May 6, enclosing check for $299.60, is received with thanks. I shall in a few days send you the Eggler notes which become due early this summer.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Washington D.C.
May 15. 1903

Enclosed find my Check on New York for $211.75 for taxes do I pay the Grantee tax after the property is sold?

Sheldon Jackson

Mr H.L. Clowes Treas
Minn Loan Trust Co
Minneapolis

2 3

Mr Herbert B Huntley
Seattle Wash

Dear Sir Enclosed find Mr G. Eggler's
Notes due June 2nd $63. & July 1st $100. respectfully
Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

May 15th 1903
Washington D.C.

Washington D.C. May 16 3

Collector of Taxes
Washington D.C.

Sir

Enclosed find My Check for $534.28.
Please Mail Receipt to me at "The Concord
Apartment House" to oblige Yours truly
Sheldon Jackson

May 16, 1903.

Mrs. Henry Wells,
The Richmond,
Washington, D. C.

Madam:

Your postal is received. I greatly regret that the Bureau of Education has no means of sending for the Magazines which you so kindly offer for use in Alaska. However, an urgent call has come to me for a destitute community in the South and if you are willing to let me have the magazines for that community I will send an Express wagon for the same. If this is satisfactory to you please drop me a postal. or telephone me.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education for Alaska.

May 16, 1903.

Rev. W. S. Bannerman,
c/o Presbyterian Assembly,
Los Angeles, Cal.

My dear Mr. Bannerman:

I wish you and your wife would hunt up at the Assembly Mrs. J. Livingston Taylor of Cleveland, Ohio. If you cannot find her in any other way you can have a notice read from the platform of the Woman's Missionary meetings, or drop a postal to her, care of the Woman's Missionary Meetings.

Mrs. Taylor is a wealthy and liberal Christian a Presbyterian and the widow ofa Presbyterian. She expects to visit Alaska after leaving the General Assembly. I think it is important that you should meet her and get acquainted. You can be of much assistance in making her Alaska trip profitable and pleasant as well as doing the cause good in doing so.

I hope that you will have a real nice time at the Assembly and go home strengthened physically and spiritually. With kind regards to your wife, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

May 16, 1903.

Mrs. J. Livingston Taylor,
c/o Presbyterian Assembly,
Los Angeles, Cal.

My dear Mrs. Taylor:

Yours of the 14th is received and I am rejoiced to hear that you will visit Alaska after the meeting of the General Assembly.

I enclose a circular letter to the Presbyterians in Southeastern Alaska where you will visit, which I hope will be of some service to you, with a special letter to Mr. William A. Kelly, Superintendent of the Training School at Sitka; also a letter to Governor John G. Brady---the Governor as you know being a Presbyterian Minister and his family active Presbyterians.

The Rev. W. S. Bannerman is a delegate to the Assembly from Alaska and I think his wife is with him. They were formerly Missionaries of our Church in Africa and are now in Alaska---certainly the two extremes for climate. I wish you would hunt them up and get acquainted with them as they can be also of service to you on your trip. I send you one of our Maps of Alaska which will be a help.

I regret exceedingly that my work has prevented my attending the General Assembly. Trusting that the work of both the Assembly and the Woman's Missionary Societies may receive a special blessing, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Enclosures.

General Agent, &c.

May 16, 1903.

Governor John G. Brady,

Sitka, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

It gives me pleasure to introduce to you Mrs. J. Livingston Taylor, one of the active, wide awake missionary women of the Church. I know that you and your family will be pleased to meet her and I wish her to see a sample of a Christian Governor, who with his family have been foremost in mission work in Alaska for twenty-five years.

Possibly Mrs. Brady or Miss Patton may be able to accompany Mrs. Taylor through the "ranch".

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

May 16, 1903.

Mr. William A. Kelly,
Principal, Training School,
Sitka, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Permit me to introduce to you Mrs. J. Livingston Taylor of Cleveland, Ohio, who is one of the active missionary women of our country. Kindly have her shown all over the school, workshops, museum, and model cottages; and if one of the pupils or teachers could go with her perhaps through the native village or to Chilkat River it would help her better to understand what has been done by the Church for the Thlingets.

Thanking you in advance for any courtesies you may be able to extend to Mrs. Taylor, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education for Alaska.

May 18, 1903.

To the Presbyterian Ministers in Alaska,

Dear Brethren:

This will introduce to you Mrs. J. Livingston Taylor of Cleveland, Ohio, an active worker in Missions. Please give her such information and direction as will enable her to see all points of interest in your place, and especially in your Christian work for the natives, and greatly oblige,

Yours truly,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education for Alaska.

W. F. P.

May 16, 1903.

Rev. T. J. Sherrard, D. D.,
c/o Presbyterian Assembly,
Los Angeles, Cal.

Dear Brother:

Fifteen of the College Presidents of the Middle West have overtured the General Assembly suggesting the appointment of a special committee for the purpose of raising a special fund to assist the weak Western and Middle Western Colleges of the country. In my estimation this is the most important question that will come before the Assembly, and I hope that the discussions at the Assembly will arouse the whole Church to the significant fact, that while formerly as a denomination we were first we are now only fourth in the race with the other Christian denominations. In the discussion of this subject before the Assembly and before the Committee to whom it may be referred, as well as the later action which will be taken by the Assembly, I would especially ask you to have Westminster College, Salt Lake City, included among the Colleges which shall be benefitted by the action of the Assembly. It is not under our Board of College Aid because the conditions were so peculiar that we could not comply with their requirements. I consulted Dr. Ray, Secretary of that Board concerning it and he advised that we should keep out of the Board; that it was an institution that held such a peculiar position in its relation to the question of the solution of the Mormon problem that it should be sustained by the whole Church without reference to the limitations of the College Aid Society.

Kindly do what you can at the Assembly in this behalf.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Westminster College Salt Lake is under the Control of the Presbytery of Utah which body elects the Trustees.

464 West Adams St.,
Chicago, April 1, 1880.

Rev. H. Kendall, D.D.
Dear Brother:

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati or the Devil is stirring up Gray again against Jackson. I think the suggestion of the Evangelist of last week that Jackson be chosen Moderator of the next Assembly was the red flag, perhaps, that has helped to stir his ire. I shall hold Gray to his pledge to me to keep the Interior quiet on Jackson until at least after the next Assembly. But be sure that he will join forces with any and all others for the defeat of Jackson should he be nominated in our next Assembly for Moderator. Pittsburgh will help him in this matter. If in view of all the circumstances, Home Missions is to be honored by this office in the next Assembly by all means let the man be some other man than Jackson. Do not understand me as having anything personal in this matter. I have no objection to him. Many others have who will go to the Assembly. I do not expect to go. But from what I see and hear Dickson is the man.

Gray says to me, referring to the Evangelist of last week "that's Kendall's doing, putting Jackson before the church now as candidate for Moderator." I said, "Nonsense, Kendall knew nothing of it until he read it in the Evangelist." I write this note only to keep you advised of what is going on here.

Of course I do not think that you

will elect the officers of the next Assembly, or even cast a vote for them. But you are a man of affairs and can use all the knowledge of affairs that comes to hand! Use what I have written if you can and care to for the keeping of peace in our church and in the interest of Home Missions!

Fraternally yours,
(signed) Edwin R. Davis.

May 23, 1903.

Mrs. E. W. Ten Eyck,
Lakeland, Casanovia,
New York.

My dear Friend:

Yours of the 21st is received and I am much obliged to you for the historical notes concerning some of the work of the Ladies Christian Association. If it is possible for you to send me, without robbing somebody else, a set or even a partial set of the annual reports, I would consider it a very great favor. I am gathering material for a paper on the rise and progress of woman's home missionary societies in the United States and would like to give due credit and prominence to the work of your society as one of the pioneers in that direction. I have a few of your first annual reports. The 12th of June will be ample time for the arrival of the Magazines.

With kind regards to Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Carpenter, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Reeder Jackson

General Agent, &c.

May 28, 1903.

Mrs. A. G. Agnew,
23 W. 29th St.,
New York City.

S. J.
[illegible]

My dear Mrs. Agnew:

I am very glad you are going to Alaska. I know you will enjoy the trip very much.

In accordance with your request, I sent you yesterday Governor Brady's last Report, the last printed report of the education and reindeer and the Commissioner of Education's abstract for 1902. I would have sent you one of our educational maps of Alaska but there is a good one in the Governor's Report.

I expect to go to south-east Alaska myself in the latter part of August and may possibly meet you somewhere on the Pacific Coast. Enclosed find a couple of letters that may be of service. If would be well to have Mr. Strong, of Portland, select your steamer for you and engage your berths. A good steamer that carries freight is a pleasanter way to travel than on the passenger steamer, which makes the trip in the shortest possible time and skips more than half the places worth calling, but as there is a difference in freight steamers it would be well to have Mr. Strong, who is so near Seattle that he can learn concerning accommodations, make inquiries and arrangements for you.

Remember me very kindly to your daughter.

Very respectfully yours,

General Agent of Education in Alasaka.

32

May 28, 1901

To the Presbyterian Ministers in Alaska,

Dear Sirs:

Mrs. A. C. Ayer, a prominent worker in our church in New York City, with a small party of friends, is visiting Alaska. Please show her what attentions you possibly can and take pains to help her to see as much as possible of the mission school work in your place. She has been interested in the Alaska missions ever since they started, and I want them to see some of the fruits of the work of herself and associates in the Woman's Missionary Societies.

Very truly yours,

[signature]

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

May 28, 1903.

Mrs. John G. Brady.

Sitka,

Alaska.

My dear Mrs. Brady:

It gives me pleasure to introduce to you Mrs. A. G. Agnew and party, of New York City. Mrs. Agnew knows your husband and herself well by reputation. He has been one of the workers in our church for Alaska ever since the missions started in 1877. Any attentions that you or your sister, Miss Patton, can show the party while they are in Sitka will be duly appreciated by them and myself. I want them to meet your husband and see what a good governor a Presbyterian missionary makes.

Very truly yours,

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

31

May 28, 1903.

Mrs. Wm. A. Kelly,

Superintendent of Industrial Training School,

Sitka,

Alaska.

Dear Sir:

It gives me pleasure to introduce to you Mrs. A. S. Agnew, of New York City, and her party. Mrs. Agnew has worked for Alaska missions since their commencement in 1877, and I am glad that she has an opportunity of seeing some of the fruits of that work. Not only show her the school and the school work, but also show her the model homes of those who were former pupils of the school. Also, if convenient, have one of the teachers go with the party to Indian River.

Thanking you in advance for any courtesies and assistance that you may be able to render the party, I remain,

Very truly yours,

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

May 28, 1903.

S. J.

Dear Sir:

Please telegraph for the three copies of the Assembly

Very truly yours,

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

May 25, 1907.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find my check for $2.00 for one No. 594 Letter Copying Book, which kindly mail to me, care of the United States Bureau of Education, Alaska Division, Washington, D. C. Please acknowledge receipt and paste the enclosed slip upon it, and oblige by sending it through the mail. The book I want is more fully described in the accompanying letter.

Very respectfully,

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Gentlemen:

Until recently I was employed by the W. H. McGill Machine Tool Co. as stenographer. While in your store about two months ago I purchased one letter copying book (No. 594) which I believe you call No. 594, paying for same $2.00 each. The book is of Japanese vellum paper, and a flexible linen in the back, and the body, or cover is of leather. If you have any doubt as to what book I refer, refer to the W. H. McGill account in your ledger about two or three months back. If none is registered it may be more extensively used in this bureau.

Very truly,

Wm. F. Fagan,

Bureau of Education,

Washington, D. C.

41

June 7, 1903.

Rev. William A. Kelly, S. J.

Superintendent of Schools,

Sitka, Alaska.

Sir:

Dr. Harris wrote you yesterday to visit Douglas and get to the bottom of the Holt matter. I send you a copy of a letter that I have this morning written Mr. Holt. He will send you copies of some of the communications which passed between him and Mr. Hamilton.

If we did not know when the school passed out from the jurisdiction of the Government, that the Government could no longer pay the teachers, he is more stupid than I care to have any of my teachers show themselves. If Douglas had not opened he would have remained contentedly at Wrangell at $80.00 a month and receive $720.00 for his nine months. He went to Douglas and got $700.00 from the Government for seven months, which comes within $20.00 of being the same salary that he has had from the Government in preceding years, so that if he loses his two months' salary from the School Board of Douglas he will not be much out of pocket.

Mr. Hamilton, as you see by the enclosed letter, told him that, Exhibit A under the circumstances of the possible incorporation of Douglas and the change of the school from the Government to the local School Board, he might remain at Wrangell; but notwithstanding that he took the responsibility of going to Douglas upon himself and so far as I have yet heard, I am glad he did, as he will make money for that year. However, the Government

recognized his being there as a teacher and paid him promptly $100.00 a month for the seven months that he was under the Government. The two months that he was under the local School Board he sent in vouchers, which were returned to him.

The Commissioner thinks that under the circumstances the Government could pay the bill, but my private opinion is that if it went to the Comptroller of the Treasury it would be thrown out; that the Secretary of the Interior has no authority for using one cent of the money furnished for schools outside of incorporated towns for the running of a school inside of an incorporated town. His claim that he has a contract for nine months does not compel the Government to pay for nine months tuition. If, for instance, he was to die at the end of five months, his salary would cease notwithstanding he had a contract for nine months. If he was to be taken sick and the school was dismissed his salary would cease although he might have an agreement for nine months.

As far as the Government was concerned the school ceased on the last day of March, 1901. The Government had no school at Douglas during April and May. If a school was kept there during these months it was there upon the personal responsibility of the teacher, or by order of the local School Board. The Government had nothing to do with it, and I do not see how he can get any pay from the Government, or how there is any injustice in the Government refusing to pay an illegal bill.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

C O P Y.

August 1, 1901.

Mrs. M. D. Holt,

Port Wrangell, Alaska.

Dear Mrs.

Owing to the unexpected vacancy at Sitka, it has been possible to transfer Miss Gertrude Spiers to Sitka No. 1.

There seems to be a desire for a male teacher for the advanced department of the Douglas school. As Douglas is a larger place than Port Wrangell you would no doubt find the position at Douglas an agreeable one.

If you decide to go to Douglas, will you kindly ask the Local School Committee at Port Wrangell if they have any one to recommend as their new teacher and to let me know as soon as possible, as the time for the re-opening of the school is rapidly approaching. Miss Robertson's commission will be sent to her in a few days.

Very respectfully yours,

(signed) William Hamilton

Assistant Agent, Education in Alaska.

Exhibit-A

COPY.

M.H.Y.

46

August 12, 1901.

Mr. V.L.Holt,

Fort Wrangel, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

According to the statement in the Douglas Island News, July 31, it seems probable that the town of Douglas may incorporate in the near future as an addition to Treadwell. If this is done, you may remain at Fort Wrangel.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) William Hamilton,
Assistant Agent,
Education for Alaska.

Copy.

M.H.Y.

47

April 18, 1902.

Prof. V.L.Holt, Teacher,

Douglas, Alaska.

My dear Mr. Holt:

Kindly send me the date when Douglas became an incorporated town.

Hoping your school is progressing to your satisfaction, I remain.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Sheldon Jackson.
General Agent, Education for Alaska.

COPY.

M.H.Y.

May 31, 1908.

5462.
S.J.

48

Mr. V.L.Holt,

Principal Public School,

Douglas City, Alaska.

Sir:

Yours of May 3rd is received. I return your voucher for April as the regulations of the Treasury Department are such that the Government cannot pay anything for teaching in an incorporated town. I am also compelled to return to the proper authorities the bill for the rent of the school building for April on the same ground. Also in response to your question with regard to books for the library I would say that we cannot send them now that your schools are no longer connected with the Government.

This will, however, make very little difference as you will have a much larger fund hereafter than the Government has had in the past for you.

Rejoicing that you can look forward to enlarged plans of work,

I remain,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Sheldon Jackson.

General Agent,&,

Enclosure.

COPY. M.H.Y.

49

June 18, 1902.

Prof. V.L.Holt,

Douglas, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

I return you your salary voucher for May, as I was compelled to return the one for April, for the reason that when a town becomes incorporated the Department of the Interior has no authority of law for the payment of any salaries or school expenses in said towns.

Hoping that you will be able to greatly increase your school forces and appliances under the new arrangement, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Sheldon Jackson.

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

C O P Y.

DOUGLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

V. L. Holt, A. B., Principal.

55

Directors
P. H. Fox
Chas. A. Hopp

Visitors always
welcome.

Douglas City, Alaska
July 7, 1902.

TO THE HONORABLE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR:

Last September I was employed as a teacher in the Public School at Douglas, Alaska. My contract was for nine months; I accepted the position in good faith; I received no notification that I was to stop. I sent in my vouchers for April and May and they were returned. The Commissioner told me that as the town had incorporated April 1, my wages would stop then. I went to the council here about my wages; they told me that they did not employ me and that I would have to look to the government or do without pay. They further argued that the government had received the license money for the year and that they should assume the expenses for that period.

Will you advise me what to do in this matter? Is it possible to deprive a man of his wages after he has fulfilled his contract?

Very respectfully yours,

(signed) V. L. Holt,
Teacher.

Department of the Interior.
Appointment Division.
Received July 21, 1902.

Douglas, Alaska.

July 7, 1902.

V. L. Holt:

States he was employed as teacher in the Public School at Douglas, Alaska, under contract for nine months. Sent in vouchers for April and May which were returned to him with information that as the town had incorporated on April first, his salary would be discontinued then. Requests to be advised as to this matter.

Department of the Interior,

Office of the Secretary.

July 23, 1902.

Respectfully referred to the Commissioner of Education for report.

(signed) Thos. Ryan,

First Assistant Secretary.

Acknowledged, but held for further answer on return of Mr. Hamilton.

L. P.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
March 3, 1903.

Respectfully returned to the Department with the information that Mr. V. L. Holt's salary for April and May, 1902, was paid by the School Board of Douglas, Alaska, his connection having terminated by virtue of the incorporation of the said town, April 1, 1902. The Government received no license money from that town after the 1st of April. It is possible that some individuals had paid their license money in advance of the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1902. If so, the larger amount* cannot have been used up by court expenses and the small amount that would have finally reached the Treasury Department for the use of schools would not have been sufficient to have sustained the school under the Bureau of Education.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

* A mistake of the type writer it should be "was used up" and not "Can not have been" L. J.

52

Douglas City, Alaska, March 3, 1903.

[illegible] Dodson,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Last fall you wrote to me that the government would settle the bills of the last year's school. In the letter you stated that as the government had contracts for the nine months they would settle the same for that time. You sent me the vouchers which I had filled out, signed, and sent to you. Now the year is almost up and I trust you will give me a definite answer soon.

The council informed me last Monday night the matter could not be stopped. They gave me to understand that the money was due and that it must be forthcoming either from the government or from the teachers. You will remember they payed the teachers with the understanding that the amount would be made good as soon as an appropriation could be had. Miss Briers needed the money as she was going away. They had faith in the integrity of the government, and as I have, as a Christian man and as a member of the Presbyterian church, I would like to see this unfortunate affair made right before I leave Alaska.

Will you please tell me exactly what the government will or will not do? If you will, your statement will be turned over to the council, and this will possibly relieve me of any further embarrassment. I trust you will pardon my apparent interest in the matter; I have tried to be conscientious in the performance of the duties to the people here as well as courteous to you.

Respectfully,

(Signed) W. L. Holt.

W. P. P.

53

June 4, 1903.

Mr. V. L. Holt,
Douglas,
Alaska.

S. J.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of March 30, the Commissioner desires additional knowledge of the facts in the case before taking further action with regard to the salary for April and May, 1901. To secure this information, he has written Mr. William A. Kelly, local Superintendent of Education, to visit Douglas. It may be that you wrote this Office at the time full details of the incorporation and changes. If so, your letters have not been received, for we have been much in the dark concerning the incorporation of Douglas and the change in school matters.

We received no notification from you, either when the citizens commenced proceedings looking towards the incorporation, or when incorporation was accomplished April 1, 1901. If you had notified this Office we would have written you that it would be necessary for you to make an agreement with the local Board of Education for Douglas for the remaining portion of the school year, as the Bureau of Education by law would not longer have jurisdiction; but we had no information of the date of the change until near the close of May, which was the close of the time when you taught.

On the 18th of April, 1901, Mr. Hamilton saw an allusion in one of the Alaska papers to the fact that Douglas had incorporated, but there

was nothing to show when the incorporation commenced. On the same date I at once wrote for information which did not reach this Office until about the close of your school, too late to give you any notice. However, you should have known it yourself.

On August 1, 1901, Mr. Hamilton offered you the position of teacher at Douglas. On the 12th of the same month, reading in the Douglas News of July 31, that it was probable that Douglas would incorporate in the near future, he, under the same date (August 12), wrote you that, under the circumstances of a possible incorporation of Douglas, you might remain at Fort Wrangell, knowing that if Douglas should become incorporated your year would be broken up unless the School Board of the incorporated town continued you during the remaining portion of the year. Notwithstanding his caution and instructions to you to remain at Fort Wrangell, you took the responsibility upon yourself of going to Douglas. There is nothing in this Office to show that you were sent to Douglas. After you had gone the change was acquiesced in. I find however no notice that any agreement was sent you.

In your letter of March 30 you make this statement: "You will remember they paid the teachers with the understanding that the amount would be made good as soon as an investigation could be had." In reply permit me to say I had no such knowledge. If you ever wrote me or this Office communicating that information your letter was not received. This communication of March 30, 1903, is the first intimation we have had of any such understanding. If you had kept us more fully advised as to what was going on you would have avoided the embarrassments which now surround you. You will, however, probably soon receive a visit from Mr. Kelly, when, I trust, everything can be straightened out. Talk over matters fully with Mr. Kelly. We have no other wish than to

deal with you justly and fairly. If it is legal for this Bureau to continue the salary of a teacher in Alaska to the end of the school year, even though commenced in an unincorporated town and closed in an incorporated one, this Bureau will gladly recommend your payment if the Douglas School Board refuse to pay you.

But if it is illegal for this Bureau to pay you, it can not, however much it may wish to do so.

Very truly yours,

Thomas Buckner

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

54

Copy of the Commencement of
letter to the Secretary of the Interior inquiring
concerning [illegible] Alaska could be legally
paid [illegible]

I have the honor to report that, in the management of schools outside incorporated towns in Alaska," teachers were appointed for the two schools at Douglas, Alaska. During the year the town became incorporated and the schools thereby passed from under the jurisdiction of this Bureau. The teachers continued in charge of their respective schools with the permission, if not the express appointment of the Local School Board of the incorporated town, and now look to this Bureau for payment of salary for the months taught after the town had become incorporated.

The law reads as follows:

"An Act Amending the Civil Code of Alaska, providing for the organization of private corporations, and for other purposes.

"Provided, That fifty per centum of all license moneys provided for by said Act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and any amendments made thereto, that may hereafter be paid for business carried on outside incorporated towns in the district of Alaska, shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States, and set aside to be expended, so far as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Interior, within his discretion and under his direction, for school purposes outside incorporated towns in said district of Alaska."

W. T. D.

June 4, 1903.

Messrs. G. A. & J. L. Damon, S. J.

The Thorndike,

Boston, Mass.

Sirs:

Yours of the 3d, in reply to my letter asking for a good room with bath July 6 to 8, is received. You say, however, that you cannot promise on the first floor, which I understand to be the first floor above the street, (the second story of the building.)

If you cannot guarantee a room on the first or second floor (which means the second or third ~~floor~~ story of the building above the street), please write me at once and I will look elsewhere for a hotel, as I am unwilling to go any higher and do not care to leave it an uncertainty until my arrival in Boston.

Very truly yours,

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

June 12, 1903.

Dr. Ernest V. Zollars,
President, Earlham College,
Richmond, Ind.

Dear Sir:

This will introduce to you Mr. W. Healy Wolfe, a young Eskimo man whom I brought from Point Barrow, the northernmost village on the North-American Continent, some twelve years ago, and have been educating at the school at Sitka, Alaska, and Carlisle, Pa., until the present. I now desire to entrust him to you and your associates to prepare him for usefulness in life. I trust that you will find him earnest, diligent, and capable.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Ole O. Bahr

A. ROSTEX & CO.,
86 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

3.

Supplies for Teller section

12 Doz. Bread	@ .50	$ 6 00
1 " Striped Overalls		9 96
		$15 96

San Francisco, Cal.
1902,

Received from Sheldon Jackson as Agent of Ole O. Bahr, fifteen 96/100 dollars ($15.96), payment in full of the above account, being supplies purchased for Ole O. Bahr to replace the supplies of the same value received by him from the Eaton Reindeer Station during the fiscal year 1902.

Teller Reindeer Station, Alaska,
Received the above supplies.

Superintendent.

Isak Andersen Bongo

S. FOSTER & CO.
26 California St.,San Francisco,Cal.

3

Supplies for Teller Reindeer Station,Alaska.

1 1/4 Doz. Denim Overalls 1 67

San Francisco, California.
1903.

Received from Sheldon Jackson,as Agent of Isak Andersen Bongo One 67/100 dollars ($1.67) payment in full of above account,being supplies purchased for Isak Bongo to replace the supplies of the same value received by him from the Eaton Reindeer Station during the fiscal year 1902.

Teller Reindeer Station,
1903.

Received the above supplies.

Superintendent.

NILS KLEMETSEN

S. FOSTER & CO.
26 California St. San Francisco, Cal.

3. Supplies for Teller Reindeer Station.

May	27	1 case	1 doz. Pocket Knives	4	75
			1 " Foxtraps	4	00
			9 M. Primers @ 1.33	11	97
			1 M. Loaded Shells	20	30
			6 sets Reloading Tools	8	75
			1/8 M. Sharps Needles	0	23
				$50	00

San Francisco, Cal.

1903.

Received from Sheldon Jackson as Agent of Nils Klemetsen fifty ($50) dollars, payment in full of the above account, being supplies purchased for Nils Klemetsen to replace the supplies of the same value received by him from the Eaton Reindeer Reindeer Station during the fiscal year 1902.

Nils. Persen Sara

S. Foster & Co.
26 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Supplies for Teller Reindeer Station, Alaska,

10	lbs.	Yarn	1.00	10 00
1/3	doz.	Sweaters		5 00
1	"	Heavy Underwear		20 00
1/2	"	Wool Overshirts		7 50
4	"	" Socks	2.50	10 00
1/2	"	German Socks		3 00
1	"	Suspenders		4 00
1	"	Red Handkerchiefs		76
1/2	"	Knit Caps		2 50
3	Tins	Matches	1.50	4 50
				69 26

San Francisco, Cal., 1903.

Received from Sheldon Jackson, as agent of Nils Persen Sara, sixty-nine 25/100 dollars ($69.25), payment in full of the above account, being supplies purchased for N. P. Sara to replace the supplies of the same value received by him from the Eaton Reindeer Station during the fiscal year 1902.

6

Teller Reindeer Station, Alaska, 1903.

Received the above supplies.

Superintendent.

S. FOSTER & CO.,
26 California St.,San Francisco,Cal.

3

Supplies for Teller Reindeer Station
Alaska.

1 case	12 pcs Galv.Stovepipe 27 1/2		3	30
	1/2 doz. Agate Dippers		2	40
	1/4 " Soup Ladles			75
	1 " Agate Basins		5	40
1 case	6 prs. Rubber Boots @ $3.50		21	00
1 coil	Cotton Rope 29	18 1/2	5	37
1 pkg.	2 Lanterns	.50	1	00
	2 doz. Chimneys	.95	1	90
4 kegs	Powder	5.00	20	00
1 box	Bar Lead 100	7	7	00
1 case	10 mks. Shot	1.65	16	50
1 "	2 M. 44 Cartridges	16.10	32	20
3 "	3 M. 30/30 "	33.62	100	86
2 "	3 - 44 Rifles	11.10	33	30
	Forward----------		$250	98

65

S. FOSTER & CO.

3	Forward ----------		250	98
2 cases	2 M. 45/70 Cartridges	31.90	63	80
	2 - 30/30 Rifles	13.56	27	14
	1 - 45/70 "		14	00
	1 - 32 "		10	50
	4 Shotguns	16.80	67	20
1 case	2 pcs. Denim 108 1/2	15 1/2	16	82
	2 " Drill 66 1/2	7 1/2	4	99
	4 " Calico 209 1/2	5 1/2	11	51
	2 " Ticking 124	13 1/2	16	74
	2 doz. Wrappers		25	50
	1/4 " Denim Overalls		1	63
	1/8 M. Sharps Needles			17
			$511	00

San Francisco, California,

Received from Sheldon Jackson, as Agent of William A. Kjellmann five hundred and eleven ('511) dollars, payment in full of above account, from money paid by said William A. Kjellmann for supplies and services furnished him by the Eaton Reindeer Station in carrying the United States Mail between Eaton Reindeer Station and Nome, Alaska, from March 2 to May 4, 1900.

Teller Reindeer Station, Alaska,

1903.

Received the above supplies,

Superintendent.

W. F. P.

June 20, 1903.

Rev. John Dixon, D. D.,
Board of Home Missions,
156 5th Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Dixon:

Yours of the 19th is received. I have written to San Francisco and Seattle to secure time-tables of the several steamship companies running between Seattle and south-east Alaska and just as soon as received I will sit down and figure out the date when we will need to leave Seattle north and when to return in time to reach Yakima on the first day of October as I also wish to attend Synod.

I regret to say that the necessities of the public service are such that the revenue cutter which I had expected would be able to take us to the otherwise inaccessible stations in south-east Alaska has been sent to the westward and will not be available for our purposes. However, we will be able to see Saxman, Ketchikan, Wrangell, Haines, Skagway, Sitka, and probably Killisnoo. At Saxman Mr. Marsden's launch can take us to Metlakahtla and Kasaan. That will give you quite an extensive survey of the field. Of course, it will be a disappointment to the brethren at Klawock, Jackson, and Hoonah not to see you. It is tolerably certain that Col. and Mrs. Pratt, of the Indian School, Carlisle, will accompany us.

Mrs. James has written me to meet her at the Board's rooms next Tuesday about one o'clock, which, D. V., I have agreed to do. I expect to leave here Monday morning and return to Washington on the train

"7

leaving New York at 3:35 the same afternoon. If you have a list of questions about the trip please jot them down and I will try to answer them to the best of my ability. You will need your winter flannels on the trip after you leave Seattle, a rain-proof coat, and if you expect to do any trmaping in the woods, hip rubber boots.

I trust that you still expect to take Mrs. Dixon along with you.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

June 20, 1903.

Rev. D. L. Brevig,
Reindeer Station,
Teller, Alaska.

Dear brother Brevig:

I send you five bills signed by Messrs. S. Foster & Co., and wish you to sign the blank bill* in duplicate showing that said supplies have been received at your station among other supplies sent by the Government. After signing at the bottom of the page please mail them at once to me at Washington, D. C..

I expect to make missionary addresses in behalf of your station at perhaps three different places in Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin. The meetings are being arranged by your friend at the seminary between St. Paul and Minneapolis. I am going to plead with them to send you a matron to help Mrs. Brevig with the charge of the children, as your wife has enough to do to look after her own family and should have some relief in caring for the orphans.

My health is not very good. However, I hope to make a trip to south-east Alaska in August and September. Remember me very kindly to Mrs. Brevig and the dear children.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

* at the bottom of the page.

W. F. P.

June 20, 1903.

Rev. S. R. Spriggs,
Livingston Manor,
New York.

My dear brother:

Yours of June 18 is received, also power of attorney. I mail you another testament for fear the one I have mailed to Nome or Teller may fail to reach you. If when you reach the north you get the other copy you can give one copy to Dr. Marsh. I regret to say that there are apparently no pronunciations given to the alphabet or indication whether the vowles are long or short. I will, if I do not forget it, write some time to the British and Foreign Bible Society to see if they have a key.

There are no printed requests on the Disbursing Clerk for payment of educational salaries but you can write them out yourself, this form:

"Mr. Geo. W. Evans,
Disbursing Clerk,
Department of the Interior.

Please pay me from moneys due me on the enclosed voucher the sum of $ dollars to John Jones, and great oblige,

Yours truly,"

You can only write a request for one person on one voucher, that is, the Disbursing Clerk's office are not required to do this, but do it as a matter of accommodation, and as such they are unwilling to write more than one check for each voucher, consequently, if you want to pay

70

several sums out of one voucher you make the order to one person, for instance, to Eugene H. Bouton, and then send him requests to pay it to A, B, and C.

Remember me to Mrs. Spriggs and your relatives.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

65

W. F. P.

June 20, 1903.

Messrs. S. Foster & Co.,
26 California St.,
San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sirs:

Yours, containing five sets of vouchers signed in duplicate, is safely received. Much obliged. If you find any discrepancies in the bills you can adjust the same on the bills not yet paid.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

June 23, 1903.

Mr. J. M. Rice,
Director Society of Educational Research,
125 E. 23d St.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Yours of May 29, addressed to me at Sitka, Alaska, is just received at my office in Washington. Accept my thanks for your kind offer to propose my name for membership. The fact is, however, that I am so pressed with other duties and so limited in means that I am unable to accept the offer. I can see a great opportunity of benefiting mankind through the operations of your society.

Wishing you and your associates much success, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

AN ALASKAN START TOWARDS CITIZENSHIP.

The Peoples Starting. Alaska has five families of aboriginal peoples.

1. The Eskimo. From Labrador, on the Atlantic Ocean, to Cape Prince of Wales on Bering Strait, the arctic regions of the North American Continent are inhabited by scattered bands of Eskimos. From the international boundary line to Point Barrow, 423 miles; from Point Barrow to Bering Strait, 847 miles; from Bering Straits to the Aleutian Islands, 1,837; and from the Aleutian Islands to the base of Mt. St. Elias, 1,845 miles, are the habitations of approximately 15,000 Eskimos. They are the coast dwellers of Alaska,

2. The Indian. Inland from the shores of Bering Sea and of the Arctic and Pacific Oceans, along the great water-courses of the interior, are the Indians belonging to the Athabaskan family, whose hunting grounds stretch from central Alaska across the mountains to Winnipeg, north of Minnesota. They number in Alaska approximately 15,000.

3. The Thlingets, who occupy the coasts and islands and the Alexandrian Archipeligo. They number about 3,000.

4. The Hydah, a small band of about 800 in number, who many years ago in war drove the Thlinget inhabitants of Prince of Wales Island out of the southern half of the island, taking possession of the same for themselves.

5. The Aleuts and Creoles, now but a remnant (3,500) of a once numerous people. Their scattered villages are found from Cook's Inlet on the east to Attou, 1,800 miles to the westward.

Lowest Barbarism. Polygamy, polyandry, slavery of their own people, killing of witches, often times with horrible cruelties, was universal, and among the Eskimos were added infanticide and the killing of the sick and aged, and these barbarities still continue in portions of Alaska outside of the influence of the various missions which have been established in different sections. Upon one occasion I had a native, young, Eskimo woman as an interpreter, who, when born, by direction of her mother, had been thrown out of doors to perish with cold or to be torn in pieces and eaten by the village dogs. An older sister, taking compassion on the helpless babe, picked her up, brought her back into the house and took care of her for a few days until, becoming tired of the charge, she threw the babe out of the house the second time. A neighboring woman, taking compassion on the babe, then picked her up and adopted her as her own. Later, upon the arrival of the missionary, the child was placed in the mission school and at 16 to 18 years of age was well instructed in the rudiments of an English education and is an earnest working Christian.

A few years ago, as I was leaving Norton Sound to return to Washington after an investigation of the northern schools in Alaska, a Missionary came and plead with great earnestness that the Secretary of the Interior should provide some way by which Eskimo parents in his vicinity could be prevented from detroying their infants.

Three winters ago a missionary lately arrived on St. Lawrence Island, in Bering Sea, was horrified to be invited to be present at the killing of an aged woman. He went, hoping to prevent the deed. An old grandmother had for some time been pleading with her child to kill her, as she no longer desired to live. They had remonstrated with her from time to time but finally importunities prevailed. The day was set, and

upon its arrival the children and grandchildren gathered at the grandmother's hot pot dressed in their best clothes. When they were assembled the old lady, dressed in her best clothes, took her seat on the floor in the center of the room, adjusted a cord around her neck, then one of her sons, stepping up behind her, placed a short stick between the cord and neck, and, twisting it up, strangled his mother to death. Upon two or three similar occasions that same winter the missionary was invited to be present.

Upon one occasion, hearing of the killing of an aged person by his sons, I inquired of my interpreter, a middle-aged man, if that was common among them. "Oh yes," he said, "I killed my father; by and by when I get old my sons will kill me." It was the custom of the country, and the man spoke as calmly concerning it as an eastern merchant would talk of turning his business over to his sons.

This past winter several cases have been reported through the Associated Press Dispatches from Alaska of natives tortured to death as witches, but doubtless scores were tortured in the same way concerning which no notice reached the public. The killing of witches is universal at the present time through all that country outside of the influences of Christian missions.

Without the knowledge and comfort brought to the human race by the revelation of a God of love, their darkened lives are one prolonged terror of ever imminent disaster from evil spirits. The mysterious sounds of nature, the flashing and changing of the Aurora Borealis, the forked lightning, the rumbling roaring thunder, the blazing smoking volcanoes, the quaking yawning earth under the repeated shocks of earthquakes, through centuries have reduced them to the lowest barbarism.

Helps towards Making a Good Start. Notwithstanding their barbarous condition thay are a strong and vigorous people physically and mentally. The children from Alaska that have been brought to eastern schools rank high. The 80 Alaskan children now in the celebrated Indian School at Carlisle, Pa., grade as follows: in scholarship, excellent, 5; very good, 26; good, 15; medium, 3; poor, 1 (a boy recently received into the school who had not learned the English language). For industry, excellent, 9; very good, 29; good, 11; poor, 1. For conduct, excellent, 24; very good, 18; good, 7; poor, 1.

They are industrious. They differ from the Indians of our western plains, where the men despise manual work. The necessities of their hard lives compel the Alaskan man, woman, and child to work from earliest childhood to secure sufficient food to support life.

They are also of a mechanical turn of mind. With a few pieces of driftwood and the walrus-hide they construct a canoe which will weather heavier seas than the best boats of the same size created by our highest skill. A band of Eskimo boys with the same knowledge of the English language, placed in an industrial school with an equal number of American boys, will excell the latter.

With healthy bodies and a mechanical turn of mind they are good raw material from which to make good American citizens.

The start towards citizenship was made August 10, 1877, when I located a Presbyterian mission and school at Fort Wrangell in south-eastern Alaska, placing Mrs. A. R. McFarland in charge. The following year (1879) I secured as missionary the Rev. John G. Brady, now serving his second term as Governor of Alaska, and had him sent with Miss Fannie Kellogg to open a mission and school at Sitka. The same year Rev. S. Hall Young, D. D., was sent to the assistance of Mrs. McFarland at Fort Wrangell. They were followed by others. In 1880 I secured the calling of

a convention at the Methodist book rooms, in New York City, of the secretaries of the leading Home Missionary Societies of the United States. As the result of that convention the leaders of the leading ecclesiastical denominations agreed to establish schools and missions in widely different sections of ~~the~~ Alaska. As the Presbyterians were already at work in south-eastern Alaska, that was by common consent left to them. The Baptists selected for the center of their operations Kadiak Island with the adjoining coasts of Prince William Sound, Cook's Inlet, and the Alaskan Peninsula. The Methodists went 622 miles west of the Baptists and established their headquarters at Unalaska, taking the Schumagin and Aleutian group of islands as their special field of work. The Moravians went over 800 miles to the north-east of the Methodist missions and located themselves in the valleys of the Nushagak and Kuskokwim Rivers. As the natives in the great Yukon Valley, hundreds of miles beyond the Moravian field, had through the visits of Canadian-English missionaries become familiar with the liturgy of the English Church, that great valley stretching across Alaska for 1,700 miles, was properly considered the special field for the Episcopal Church of the United States. 300 miles west of the Episcopal field, on Norton Sound, the Swedish Evangelical Union Mission of the United States established stations, also at the base of Mt. St. Elias. Two hundred miles west of Norton Sound the Congregationalists established themselves on Bering Straits. The Quakers, represented through the yearly meetings of the Friends in Ohio, California, and Oregon, established stations in south-eastern Alaska and on Kotzebue Sound under the Arctic Circle. And later the Luthern Church located a station at Port Clarence, on the Seward Peninsula. Special circumstances afterwards led the Episcopalians to Point Hope and the Presbyterians to Point Barrow and St. Lawrence Island. The Roman Catholic Church, while

not a party to the agreement of the Convention, have located missions in many of the leading centers of the country. Their largest school-work among the natives being at Holy Cross Mission on the Yukon River. The Orthodox Church of Russia commenced missions among the Aleuts a century ago, and their churches can be found upon every inhabited island of the Aleutian group and along the southern coast of Alaska as far east as Juneau.

These mission centers, so widely scattered, were the first starting points towards the citizenship of the native.

The older members of the National Educational Association will remember my earnest plea on the 23d of march, 1882, before the superintendents' Section of the Association, to secure a congressional appropriation of $50,000.00 for public schools in Alaska, to be disbursed through the National Bureau of Education. They will also remember the strong endorsement given by the Association in session at Saratoga Springs July 9 and 11; similar action having been taken by the Department Superintendents of the Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and New York State Teachers' Associations, which resulted in securing in 1884 the commencement of Congressional aid for the establishment of public schools in Alaska. Printing these endorsements in the form of a circular, I distributed through the United States Bureau of Education a hundred thousand copies to as many teachers between Canada and the Gulf of Mexico, requesting them to circulate petitions through their school districts and return the same to their representatives in Congress. The avalanche of petitions which followed so stirred up Congress that on the 17th of May, 1884, an appropriation of $25,000.00 was made to the Secretary of the Interior for the establishment through the Bureau of Education of public schools in Alaska. The campaign of

education that secured from Congress a public school system for Alaska also secured the first extension of law and government over that section by the United States.

On the 2d of March the Secretary of the Interior assigned the work of making provision for the education of children in Alaska to the Bureau of Education, and on the 11th of April I was appointed by the Commissioner of education, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to establish and carry forward the public schools in Alaska. Since then, between 40 and 50 public schools have been organized, and four to five thousand of the native children have been brought for a time under their influence.

In southern Alaska many of the pupils have been taught industrial pursuits in connection with the schools. In at least one of the schools the pupils are required to give three hours each ~~day~~ school-day to books and three hours to manual labor. In arctic and sub-arctic Alaska, to the extent of the funds provided by government for the purpose, Eskimo young men have been given a five years' course of training in the care and management of domestic reindeer. These schools and their industrial training are also centers for the start towards citizenship.

These questions are often asked, "What progress have these pupils made in the race? What becomes of the students after they leave school?" They may be answered as follows: some after leaving school form habits of dissipation and soon die. The larger number take their places among their own people and by an example of better living help lift up a little way the whole of the native community; while a small number become leaders.

An annual report from the Sitka Training School gives the names and post-office addresses of recent pupils who are engaged in the

following pursuits: eleven are boot and shoe makers, three are engaged in boat building, two are carpenters, three coopers, two clerks in stores, four are in canneries, two are cooks, four are engaged in dress making, two in steam engineering, three in mining, four are merchants, two are hospital nurses; one is a painter and paper hanger, four are engaged in saw-milling, one is a silversmith, six are teachers in public schools, four are missionaries, and the names of twenty-eight young women are given who are married and preside over Christian households, while others are still unmarried but are keeping house for their parents.

In arctic and sub-arctic Alaska forty-four eskimo young men, no longer content to live as barbarians, dependent for daily food on their daily catch of fish, or the uncertain proceeds of the chase, have made a good start towards citizenship by becoming owners of small herds of domestic reindeer which have already made them the wealthiest men among their people.

Twelve months ago I brought from Point Barrow, the northernmost settlement on the North-American Continent, a six year old Eskimo boy and placed him in the Sitka Training School. After six years in that school he was brought to the celebrated Indian School at Carlisle, Pa., where he has been graduated with honor and will this fall enter the preparatory department of a western college. In the 80's a little orphan boy sought permission from his uncle to enter the recently established Mission School at Sitka, which was denied him as he was valuable to his uncle for fishing purposes. One day while they were a long way out at sea, fishing, the uncle, angered at the importunities of the boy, picked him up and with an oath threw him out of the canoe and bade him go to school. The little fellow struck out for shore, which he eventually reached but so weak that when the waves threw him on the sand they washed him out again to sea, tossing him backwards and

forwards until a wave stronger than the others threw him up so far on the beach that he was able to clutch in the sand and remain. After a while, gathering strength, he crawled up to the school and was taken in. Afterwards he was the first of the pupils to give his heart to the Savior and accept of Christianity, and through his efforts his heathen uncle and aunt and other relatives were brought into the Kingdom. After a course of training in the Sitka school he was brought east and given a course of training at Moody's School for Boys, at Mt. Herman, Conn. Returning to his people, he was made interpreter for the mission, and native assistant for the missionary at Juneau, and when last fall he died scores of the nativesclaimed him as their spiritual father.

Early in the 90's two or three young men, leaving the Sitka school, went to the slamon canneries, saved their wages, and after a while formed a partnership for the running of a steam saw-mill. With the money that they had saved from their wages they went to Portland, Ore., purchased machinery, paying largely cash and giving their note for the balance. They paid the freight on the machinery to Alaska, set up the machinery themselves, not needing a machinist to put their mill together, then commenced sawing out the lumber with which to enclose their mill. With their mill in shape, one of their number became a commercial traveller for the firm, visiting the various slamon canneries in the vicinity and taking orders for boxes in which the canned salmon is sent to market.

About the same time two other pupils (brothers) formed a partnership, took the money that they had made by working in the canneries and started a store. The owner of the leading community store in the same village tried to induce the young men to place their goods in his store and take stock for the same. Failing to induce them to do this

he put down prices so low that he thought they could not compete; but many of the natives patronized them, paying higher prices than they would have been compelled to pay at the community store. Making a few thousand dollars at store keeping, and encouraged by the success of their comrades at saw-milling, they removed from the village and established a saw-mill which, when I visited some months ago, was running day and night, unable to fill orders for lumber and for cannery boxes.

Another of the natives that left the school in the 90's went to the Klondyke, and afterwards into Alaska, where he has made a moderate fortune in gold-mining. When the great rush of '97 and '8 to the Klondyke was in progress, a number of the young men from the school earned fabulous wages.in packing supplies for the white miners going over the White Pass to the headwaters of the Yukon River. They manifested the progress they had made towards citizenship by being the most reliable packers that in those days of great excitement could be found.

In 1898 a Chicago capitalist, returning from the Yukon mines, was attracted by the pretty face and intelligent demeanor of an Aleut girl in the Methodist Mission School at Unalaska. Expressing a wish that he could take the girl to Chicago and give her a chance for a good English education he was informed that he could do so and the girl was placed under his charge. Arriving in Chicago she was placed in the Forestville Public School, one of the best of the kind in that city. She took her place side by side with the sons and daughters of the best class of the American population in that city, entering the third grade, she passed with her associates step by step through the various grades until, five years later, she graduated with 1,200 of Chicago's best children, at the head of the class, taking the gold medal for which, among others, it is said, that the daughter of the President of Chicago's Board of

Education was a competitor. Thus a girl with no heredity of intellectual training came into a Chicago school and took the prize away from 1200 of its children, many of whom, if not all, had had centuries of hereditary training behind them.

In the 80's a young Thlinget girl was taken into the Mission School at Wrangell, afterwards was transferred to Sitka, and thence, through the interest of eastern ladies, was placed in a young ladies' boarding school of much reputation at Elizabeth, N. J. She spent her years in that school the trusted and loved companion of her associates, many of them daughters of wealthy New Yorkers. Christmass and Eastern vacations were often spent by her, on inviation, in the palatial residences of her companions in New York. She was graduated with honor, the equal of those around her. Since returning to her own people she has been a missionary of more than ordinary success, and has latterly reduced the Thilinget tongue to writing and produced a lexicon of the same which will soon be published by the United States Bureau of Education, and which is, I trust, the first of a series of books that this talented young woman may provide for her own people.

In the latter 80's Edward Marsden, a Tsimpshean, was brought to the Sitka School, where he forged ahead of all his companions in all his studies. From Sitka he was brought to Carlisle, Pa., where he tarried only a short time, passing thence to Marietta College, Ohio, then under the distinguished presidency of the Hon. John Eaton, former United States Commissioner of Education. Passing through the College he went to the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, at Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, and while taking a theological course, in order that he might be more useful to his own people upon his return to his own country, he studied law. In the same season he was both ordained to the full work of the Gospel Ministry, and, I believe, admitted to the bar.

Returning to his own people under a commission from the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, he secured, through the contributions of friends, a small steam launch of which he is captain, pilot, engineer, and with which he is visiting eighteen villages along the coast of Alaska teaching the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ.

These, it is true, are but isolated instances, but they could be increased hundreds of times if the educational advantages and opportunities to the Alaska aboriginal races were similarly increased. The Alaskans have fine minds and simply need, by the blessing of God upon intelligent, tactful teachers, such a chance as is given the larger number of the children of the land in the older sections of the country.

Have I answered the question of what progress has been made towards citizenship in Alaska? In the bill, which was before the last Congress authorizing the appointment of a delegate to represent Alaska on the floor of Congress, there was designated the qualifications of voters in that country and there was provided a way in which these educated native men of twenty-one years of age should become voters with all the rights of a voter.

W. F. P.

June 25, 1903.

Miss MacKlin,

Woodenburg, Md.

Madame:

In response to yours of the 22d, I would state that you can direct a letter to me at my residence at the Concord Flates, New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

72

W. F. P.

June 26, 1903.

Messrs. S. Foster & Co.,
26 California St.,
San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sirs:

When on June 9 I sent you my personal checks for $647.89 I should have reserved $253.74 for a bill that has since come in and which cannot be paid from any other fund.

In order to correct the mistake I have [illegible] the enclosed bill for $511.00 in such a way that you can send in to the Government for payment in the usual way a duplicate voucher for supplies to the amount of $253.74 which you have already furnished and sent to Teller Station. When you received from Mr. Evans, the Disbursing Clerk, a check for the same, mail me exchange on New York for [illegible].

Please sign in duplicate the enclosed voucher and the one returned to you already signed and which covers the same articles that are now in the two bills, you can destroy.

Very truly yours,

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

June 26, 1903.

Rev. Robert F. Coyle, D. D.,

Denver, Colo.

My dear Dr. Coyle:

With regard to information concerning the influence of the Presbyterian faith in moulding the early history of the United States, I regret to say that I cannot give you as many authorities as I supposed I could when I first read your letter. I had personally some books on the subject which I have evidently loaned out and which have not been returned as I cannot find them in my library. But I would call your attention to "Scotchand Irish Seeds in American Soil," by Rev. J. G. Craighead, D. D., published by our Board of Publication, Philadelphia. There is a larger and more exhaustive work by a Judge Campbell, of Cherry Valley, N. Y. I do not remember the title but it is in two volumes and is written especially to show that the Holland Dutch and Scoth and Scotch-Irish Presbyterians had more to do with the moulding of the country than the English Puritans. There is also a work, which probably you are acquainted with, by Rev. Henry M. Baird, D. D., L. L. D., Yonkers, N. Y., on the influence of the Huguenot Presbyterians. Rev. David Gregg, Brooklyn, N. Y., also has a work that takes up this question to some extent. There is also an Anniversary Volume printed by the Publication Board at Richmond, Va., of the Southern Presbyterian Church that deals with the influence of Presbyterianism during the Revolution in the South, and especially at Mecklenburg, N. C.

There is also a great mass of information in the annual reports of the Scoth-Irish Society of the United States. They have gone into this

question of the influence of the Scotch-Irish on the country more exhaustively than probably any other society. I am sorry that I cannot give you more definite information, but this will be hints in which direction to pursue your investigations.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

June 26, 1903.

Mr. Amos R. Wells,
Managing Editor, Christian Endeavor World,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

Much obliged for your kindly notice in the World for June 18, of the Reindeer Report and for marked copies sent me.

You are usually so accurate and well informed on the progress of missions that I cannot understand how the article, "A Glimpse of the Pima Indians," could have got into the paper without attention to it. ~~You~~ the article say, "it is a lamentable fact that although a missionary has been with them a number of years and with great constancy and faithfulness has labored for their spiritual enlightenment, scarcely any impression has been made upon them."

Now the facts in the case are the very reverse. The Presbyterian denomination of the country has for twenty-five years past been holding up the success of that mission as one of the remarkable things connected with their work. As early as 1875, when I first visited them, they then had a flourishing Presbyterian church ofnative communicants. The statistics for the year 1902 are as follows: 5 native Presbyterian churches, 1149 communicant members; 10 native ruling elders, 8 deacons, 6 native Evangelists in charge of four white missionaries.

The Rev. Chas. H. Cook, who commenced the work soon after his discharge from the army at the close of the Civil War, is still active and earnest in the work among them.

The Pimas have been the most friendly tribe to Americans on the Continent. Long before the Mexican War, which brought Arizona to the United States, the Pimas had protected the Spaniards of the South from the raids of the Apaches of the North. After the transfer to the United States the Pimas were the protectors of Americans, and hundreds of American citizens, journeying across the plains of Arizona from the states to the gold regions of California, would never have been heard from, if the Pimas had not found them perishing for water and food and taken them to their own homes and nourished them back to health and life and guided them on their way.

They have never received until within the past two years any help from the Government, but have always cared for themselves, a self-respecting agricultural people. With the influx of white population into Arizona settlements have been formed on the Gila River above the Pima settlements and the whites have taken the water until now none reaches the Pima settlements, and this great tribe that for untold generations have supported themselves are now in danger of starvation because the white man has taken the water which formerly made their lands fruitful. An effort has been made the last two years to get Congress to build a reservoir by which both the whites and Pimas could secure sufficient water for their crops, but in the usual dealing with the native the whites are cared for to some extent and the natives are left to perish. There is not greater crime connected with the aboriginal population that is in process of developing at present than this withholding of water from these people which their fathers had the use of for ages.

I wish the Christian Endeavors of the United States would take the matter up and keep it in the local newspapers until a public sentiment shall be created so strong that Congress will give it consideration.

If there were a few thousand Christian people in any section of the world that were being destroyed by famine the whole country would rise up to give them help, but because they are in our own country scarcely a voice is raised in their behalf. They do not ask contributions and donations. They simply ask for a chance to use the water which God as given their fathers and they will raise the crops which will support themselves in comfort.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

June 26, 1903.

Rev. J. D. Countermine; D. D.,
Topeka, Kans.

My dear brother:

Yours of May 27 is received and thank you very much for your attention to my request concerning the Presbyterian College at Salt Lake City. I hope when you returned home from the Assembly that you found that your flock had been protected from the great flood which seemed to have visited Topeka.

With kind remembrances to your wife, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

24

Minneapolis Minn
June 23 1903

Minnesota Loan & Trust Co
Minneapolis Minn

Dear Sirs. I enclose to yours of June 20
Concerning the undivided ½ interest in S.E.
¼ of N.W. ¼ Sec 23 29-22. My wife says
that upon your recommendation she
lets it go.

Very Truly Yours
C. S. Sheldon Jackson

W. F. P.

June 27, 1905.

Rev. Harmon H. Quilkin,

Cheyenne, Wyoming.

My dear brother:

In looking over some old letters I have found the enclosed abstract of church property at Cheyenne. I do not know that it is of any service and yet I forward it to you for the Church as a matter of historic interest.

Rejoicing in the prosperity of your church, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

June 27, 1905.

Mr. A. N. Evans,

5488 Ellis Avenue,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I can now offer you the principalship of the Wood Island school at Sitka for the year commencing September 1. As I was called upon to endorse you for a position in Pinkerton's Detective Force I am not certain whether you care to teach longer.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

38

June 27, 1903.

Mr. A. G. Agnew,
c/o Mr. William Paton,
2749 Dwightway,
Berkeley, Cal.

Dear Sir:

Yours of June 20 is received and I am very sorry to hear of your illness that prevented your full enjoyment of the stay in the Yosemite Valley. Enclosed find a new set of introductions.

Remember me very kindly to your party.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Enclosures.

W. F. P.

44

June 27, 1903.

Mr. William A. Kelly,
Superintendent of Industrial Training School,
Sitka, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

It gives me much pleasure to introduce to you Mr. A. G. Agnew, of New York City, and his party. Mr. Agnew has worked for Alaska missions since their commencement in 1887. He has made a previous visit to Alaska, and I am glad that a second visit affords him an opportunity of seeing some of the fruits of the work. Be sure and show him not only the school and work, but also the model homes of those who were formerly pupils of the school.

Thanking you in advance for any courtesies and assistance that you may be able to render the party and make their stay in Sitka more pleasant, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Lieutenant Jackson

General Agent of Educat on in Alaska.

39

W. F. P.

June 27, 1903.

To the Presbyterian Ministers in Alaska;

Brethren:

Mr. A. G. Agnew, a prominent worker in our church in New York City, with a small party of friends, is visiting Alaska. Please show him what attentions you can and take pains to help him to see as much as possible of the mission work in your place. This is his second visit to Alaska, and I wish very much he should be able to see the progress which has been made since his former visit.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

30

June 27, 1903.

Hon. John G. Brady,
Governor of Alaska,
Sitka,
Alaska.

My dear Governor:

It gives me pleasure to introduce to you Mr. A. G. Agnew, and party, of New York City. This is Mr. Agnew's second visit to Sitka, and he made your acquaintance when you were in the store with Mr. Whitford. I am anxious that he should see the great changes which have been made by schools and missions among the native population that have come under their influence. Any attentions that you can show the party will be duly appreciated by them and myself.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

13

Unalakleet, Alaska.

Received from Sheldon Jackson as Agent of William A. Kjellmann two hundred fifty-seven 26/100 dollars on salary due me June 30, 1901, from money paid by said William A. Kjellmann for supplies and services furnished him by the Eaton Reindeer Station in carrying the United States mail between the Eaton Reindeer Station and Nome, Alaska, from March 2 to May 14, 1900.

For Signature of
Nils Persen Balto

In duplicate.

W. F. P.

99

July 11, 1903.

Rev. Wm. A. Kelly,

Sitka, Alaska.

Dear brother Kelly:

I find that my health is not sufficient to make the trip to Alaska this fall, that I have been anticipating with so much pleasure. This is a source of very great regret to me for a number of reasons, but it seems to be God's will that I should not at present come.

Have you any good teacher in mind for the first place at Sitka. I am trying to find a teacher ~~and his wife~~ His wife, also a teacher, to take Dr. and Mrs. Bunnell's place at Kodiak, Dr. Bunnell have been made principal of the public schools at Valdez.

Healy Wolfe has come out on the Lord's side this winter and has gone to Park College, Mo., for his training.

Remember me very kindly to the Friends at the mission.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

47

W. F. P.

July 11, 1903.

Rev. John Dixon, D. D.,
Trenton, N. J.

My dear Dr. Dixon:

My trip to Boston has satisfi d me that it is not safe to attempt to go to Alaska this year. About the first thing I did upon reaching Boston was to go to a hospital for temporary treatment, and I was much worse during the trip than while quietly at home and at the office. I greatly regret this, as I was counting on both the pleasure and the profit of making a tour of south-eastern Alaska with yourself and wife.

I would suggest to you to go from Seattle direct to Skagway, your farthest point, and than make the various stoppages and detours on your return south. While at Skagway I think it will pay you to take the time to go by rail to the top of the range and back to Skagway. Leaving Skagway south, Haines is only some twelve or fourteen miles away. From Haines you would probably have no call to stop until you reached Juneau. Douglas Island is only about three miles from Juneau, and during your stay there you could visit both places. From Juneau you make the side-trip to Sitka, calling at Hoonah on the way. If you stop off at Hoonah I think it will hold you there about four days. The same is true at Sitka, but four days will be none too much for Sitka. After returning to Juneau from Sitka your next stop will be Wrangell, and if you expect to visit Kluckwan and Jackson you will take a small mail launch from Wrangell. After getting down to Klawock and Jackson they can probably

manage to put you across a small portage by which you can reach Kasaan. This will save considerable time. Once on Kasaan Bay you can reach Ketchikan. Saxman is four miles south of Ketchikan and Edward Marsden will come after you with his launch;if you wish to visit Mr. Duncan's settlements at Metlakahtla Edward will take you down there. If you are only sure of the date when you wish to come across from Jackson or Klawock to Kasaan, Edward would meet you at the head of Kasaan Bay with his launch.

Now in this itinerary there are one or two other pointsto be regarded which may require a change. Naturally and properly you will want to see Muir Glacier. Some steamers go to Sitka, calling at the glacier by the way. If you can find out either at Seattle or when you reach Juneau you may readjust matters so as to get in the glacier. So, too, it is necessary at Seattle to find out when the mail launch leaves Wrangell for Klawock and Jackson as it only runs once a month. It might be awkward to go on to Skagway, return to Wrangell, and find that the launch had just been gone a couple of days. The visit at Klawock and Jackson will probably consume an additional two weeks and thus increase the time that I was allowing. On the main route there are two or three different lines of steamers running, and it practically makes a steamer every day. The side-trips are the ones that consume the time and you will have to allow sufficient time for them if you make them all. If I receive any further time tables of the different lines which I have written for I will at once forward them to you.

When you get to Seattle you will find the Presbyterian ministers at that place ready to introduce you to the steamship companies and in every possible way facilitate your progress and trip. I called at the office a few moments on Thursday morning and regretted that you were out. If the day had not been so hot and I had been in better health I would

have come on and stopped off at Trenton but I did not feel equal for the extra work.

Praying that you may be guided in your important trip to south-east Alaska, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. E. P.

July 13, 1903.

Mr. Thomas Skulkaah,
Jackson,
Alaska.

My dear friend:

Yours of June 20 is received, and I thank you very much for the offer of your father's totem. President Roosevelt has already a totem almost new, and probably would not care for another. I have been waiting for years until some of the Hydahs should become sufficiently enlightened to appreciate what I and others had tried to do for them in establishing schools and missions with the belief that when that time came some of them would offer me their totems. These I cannot take for myself, for I would have no place to keep them, but I have been very anxious to get one or more of them for the Sheldon Jackson Museum at Sitka, Alaska. You know that we have built a large stone house with stone floor and iron roof, so that it would not rot or burn down, in which to take such of the implements and carvings and totems for preservation, so that when your grandchildren visit Sitka they will be able to see your father's totem.

The totem given Governor Brady at Kassan a year or so ago has been set up in the open air, where it will, of course, rot in time and fall down, but a totem set up under a good cover and kept perfectly dry ought to last as long as the world stands, so that years and years after this, people will visit that house and say, "This is the totem of Chief Skulkaah, who was the early friend of the missionaries and carried the

first United States mail that came to the Hydah country."

I wish you would please take it down and place it under a shed where it can keep dry until Mr. Gould can send it to Sitka. Then have Mr. Gould write a history of it so that we can have it painted on a sign that everybody who visits the place may know about your father. It may be that if it is too long for the ship that it would be well to cut it carefully in half. Then it can be put together again with iron bolts when it reaches Sitka, but you and Mr. Gould will know best how to fix it and send it to Mr. Kelly to be put into the Museum for me.

It makes my heart glad that one of Skulkaah's children should remember me. I send you a copy of one of my Reindeer Reports.

Hoping that you have learned to love the Lord Jesus, and are one of his brothers, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

July 13, 1903.

Miss Maria L. Corliss, 7634.
45 Prospect Street,
Providence, R. I.

Madame:

Your of July 6, requesting information for a missionary paper on Alaska, is received, and I send you the last printed Report of schools and missions. If you will write to Literature Department, Woman's Board of Home Missions, 156, 5th Avenue, New York City, and enclose them ten cents for "Facts and Figures of Alaska," you will receive in return a pamphlet (96 pages) giving a very complete statement of the mission work of all the denominations in Alaska, a revise of which has only recently been published.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

July 13, 1903.

Rev. J. Loomis Gould, 7637.
Jackson,
Alaska.

Dear brother:

Yours of June 18 is received. I am very glad of your endorsement of the faithfulness of S. G. Davis, teacher at Klinquan. I will confer with the Commissioner concerning some increase in his pay for this coming year. If he does not receive sufficient from the Government to enable him to live comfortably the Board of Home Missions ought to also give him something.

I was very glad to get the letter fromSkulkaah and have written him an answer accepting the totem. I wish you would take the oversight of sending it to Sitka when a steamer shall call at your place provided the freight is not too exhorbitant and provided that you think the Captain will take interest in not have it tramped upon and the carving broken and splintered while en route. Unless you can make secure arrangements for sending it it had better be put in a shed and kept until a revenue cutter comes along which would take it to Sitka. I am anxious to have it placed in the museum there and if you will send the particulars concerning it, such a statement as Skulkaah would like to have made, I will give directions to Mr. Kelly to have same painted on a good sign and attached to the totem so that visitors to the museum would always know where it came from, who presented it, and what it means.

I hope that your copper mine is turning out to your satisfaction.

Rev. L. Loomis Gould. 2.

The Lord abundantly prosper you in both secular and spiritual things.

Remember me very kindly to your family and other friends.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

July 13, 1903.

Mr. W. N. Hartshorn, 7639
120 Boylston St.,
Boston, Mass.

My dear brother:

Yours of July 3 is received, also your urgent invitation to attend the annual meeting and conference at Winona Lake, Indiana, August 6 to 10. It would afford me very great pleasure to be able to attend but the pressure of public duties in the office and the condition of health will prevent.

Praying for an abundant blessing on the coming meeting, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

90

July 13, 1903.

Mr. Amos R. Wells,
Tremont Temple,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

Yours of July 3 is received and I will in the course of a week or so try and send you an article on a similar line to the one that you suggest. If it does not suit you you can return it to me.

Wishing you a very successful convention at Denver, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

6 V

July 13, 1903.

Dr. Lowell M. McAfee, 7643.
President Park College,
Parkville, Mo.

My dear McAfee:

Yours of July 3 is received. In reply to yours concerning the expenses of Healy Wolfe, I wish you would take charge of him more as a guardian than simply a student. I wish him to earn all that he possibly can for himself, as there is great danger of pauperizing native people when you undertake to help them, but what he cannot reasonably earn for himself I wish you would advance him from time to time and send the bills to me for payment. When he needs shoes or blankets or clothing, or a little money for the dentist or doctor, whatever you think that he ought to have, furnish him, and as said above, send me the bill.

I congratulate you on Dr. Pierson's offer and trust that you may succeed in raisingthe conditions. We have never been able to do anything with Dr. Pierson for the Christian college at Salt Lake.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

July 14, 1903.

Hon. John Eaton,

Grange,

Waterloo, N. H.

My dear General:

Your postal inviting me to the Grange was received just as I was leaving Washington for Boston, and if I had been in fair health and the weather had not been so depressingly hot it would have given me much pleasure to have spent sabbath the 5th with you; but the fact was that when I reached Brooklyn on the evening of the 3d I was so affected with the heat that I seriously thought of turning back to Washington the next morning. However, as usual in the morning I felt fairly well and continued on to Boston. Sunday morning, however, I had to seek a hospital for temporary treatment, and as soon as I delivered my address on Tuesday at the N. E. A. and on Wednesday before the Baptist women I left immediately for home. It was a great disappointment not to be able to visit you and see your old home. I am not at all well and have given up my trip for the season to Alaska.

Trusting that yo find it cooler and more invigorating where you are than we do in Washington, and with kind rememberance to Mrs. Eaton, and your sister,, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

July 14, 1903.

Rev. John Bäck, A. M., 7606.
Hancock, Mich.

Reverend and dear Sir:

Your letter of July 7 to the Commissioner of Education has been turned over to my desk for a reply. The suggestion you make of the appointment of a commission of Finnish men to visit Alaska is a most excellent one, but unfortunately there is no authority of law for any branch of the government to invite or nominate such a committee. I think it would be well, however, for the Finnish churches and ministers to organize a society and take up collections and raise a fund by which a suitable commission would be sent to Alaska.

The interests of this office in the question is one of the mutual interests of Alaska and the Finns. We greatly admire the Finnish character, and we know that they would find in Alaska a soil and climate and surroundings and resources that would remind them of their childhood home in Finland. Of course there is much land for them to settle in Oregon and Minnesota and Wisconsin and Washington that is much nearer than Alaska, but the chief advantage of Alaska at the present time is the fact that it is the only region of the United States where the Government stands ready to give the actual settler 320 acres of land without any pay for it. Large numbers of Americans are flocking into Alaska to avail themselves of this opportunity to get large farms for nothing, and it was my interest in the persecuted exiled Finns that led us to try and call the attention of the Finnish ministers of the country

to this opportunity, and it is the only opportunity of the same kind that can be had in the United States. We will be glad at any and all times to hear from you concerning this immigration and do all that we can, which is simply help furnish information, to those that are guiding the Finnish movement.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

July 14, 1903.

Mr. Marion Lawrence,
Toledo, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

Yours of June 24, urging my attendance at the conference at Winona Lake, August 6 to 10, is received. I greatly regret that the condition of my health will prevent my being there. Indeed, if I knew of anyone so favorably situated as myself to secure you the statistics of the sabbath schools of Alaska, I would resign my position on the Executive Committee, but in the disorganized condition of matters in Alaska, although unable to attend the meetings, yet I am willing to hold on, realizing that no one else is so favorably situated for securing the statistics. I have passed my 69th landmark, and the exposures of forty-five years of frontier mission work are beginning to tell very distinctly on my health.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

July 14, 1903.

Prof. Arthur C. Jackson,
Astor House,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Since receiving yours of July 9, I learn that Assistant Secretary Ryan, of the Interior, has written Governor Brady to meet him at Seattle for a conference with regard to the Alaska Commission for the St. Louis Exposition.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

July 14, 1903.

Mr. S. Edgar Briggs,
c/o Fleming H. Revell Co.,
158 5th Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Briggs:

Yours of the 8th concerning manuscript on Alaska is received. I am still pegging away on the book, contending with press of other business and ill-health. I fear you will think me slower than the proverbial "snail", but I assure you it is very much more on my mind than it possibly can be on yours, and it will be a very happy day when the last page is written, if for no other reason than to get it off of my mind.

I am not going to Alaska this summer and therefore hope to get a little more time during the summer and the coming winter. If I were so situated that I could get away from my other work two or three months there would be no difficulty in closing it up, but it seems to go intolerably slow when you can only avail yourself of snatches of time.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

July 14, 1903.

Rev. J. B. McCuish, Ph. D.,
Leadville, Colo.

My dear brother:

Yours of June 27, calling my attention to the 25th anniversary of the Presbyterian Church of Leadville, to be commemorated on the first sabbath of August, is received. I assure you it would give me very great pleasure to be personally present on that interesting event.

In response to your request for a letter for the church, I can and do send most hearty greetings. For months before I personally visited Leadville I was fully posted with regard to the progress of the mining camp and the need and opportunity for gospel work through the Rev. Thomas E. Bliss, D. D., of Denver, who, I think, was interested with his son-in-law in mines. Whether he was personally interested or not he was spending much of his time at Leadville. When the time for action came I was rejoiced to secure so efficient, consecrated and energetic a minister as Harry L. Janeway. His uncle had for years been the Secretary of the Domestic Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church. His father had for years been one of the most liberal eastern contributors through myself to western needy missionaries and churches, and it was a fitting crown to his work that he should give his son as well as his money and time, and it was a privilege to the new mission church to have such a son for their missionary.

I often look back with interest to the inception of the work at Leadville and the true western push displayed in getting the lumber,

nails, pews, pulpit, organ, glass--everything needed for the first church building--over through the mountain snows in winter over mountain passes, so that when the tide of miners poured in to Leadville the following spring the new Presbyterian church was there to welcome and shelter them.

I hope the church and members have kept up the same push and vigor ever since. I enclose you a copy of the petition for the church organization, the original of which is now before me. It is a great thing for any church, especially in the midst of a wild mining community, where vice and iniquity is more than ordinarily present and bold, for a church to be able to hold up the standard of the cross for a quarter of a century. Eternity alone will reveal the result of that work and the souls that have been influenced and saved.

The Lord continue to bless and propser you.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. T. H.

June 11, 1903.

Hon. W. T. Harris,
Commissioner of Education,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In the original contracts with the Lapplanders a paragraph provided "free nursing and medicine in case of illness" while in the employ of the Government. While this clause has not always been inserted in the renewals of agreements, yet the Lapp employees understand it to be still in force and when sick require free medical attendance.

One of the most usual forms of complaints requiring attention are affections of the eye, largely produced by what is popularly known as snow-blindness while in care of the reindeer herds. This has necessitated that at St. Lawrence Island, where a regular physician and surgeon is in charge of the station, that he should be supplied with some of the more common surgical instruments used in the treatment of the eye.

At the request of Dr. Campbell, Superintendent of the Reindeer Station, St. Lawrence Island, to enable him to fulfill the agreement with the herders, I have procured and furnished him with a few of the more common surgical instruments used in the treatment of the eye, the same amounting to the sum of $23.63.

Very truly yours,

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

GEORGE TIEMANN & CO.
107 Park Row, New York, N. Y.

3.

April 25 Surgical Supplies for Gambell Reindeer Station, St. Lawrence Island.

1 Angular Keratome	2	00
1 Knapp's Knife Needle	1	75
1 Daviel's Scoop	1	25
1 Knapp's Fenestrated Scoop	1	50
1 Tyrrell's Blunt Hook	1	25
1 Foreign body Needle	1	25
1 Knapp's Cystotome	1	75
1 Knapp's Cataract Knife	2	00
1 Scalpel	1	50
1 Desmarre's Lid Elevator	1	75
1 Noyes' Eye Speculum	3	50
1 Stevens' Strabismus Scissors	4	50
1 Curved Iris Forceps	1	50
Forward	26	50

124

Forward	26	50
1 Straight Strabismus Forceps	1	25
1 Knapp's Capsule Forceps	4	50
1 Doz. Assorted Suture Needles	1	50
	33	75
30 %	10	12
	23	63

Received from Sheldon Jackson as agent of Nils Person Sara twenty-three 63/100 dollars, payment in full of the above account, being supplies purchased for N. P. Sara to replace the supplies of the same value received by him from the Teller Reindeer Station during the fiscal year 1902.

63

NILS KLEMETSEN

S. FOSTER & CO.
26 California St. San Francisco, Cal.

3. Supplies for Teller Reindeer Station.

May	27	1 case	1 doz. Pocket Knives	4 75
			1 " Foxtraps	4 00
			9 M. Primers @ 1.33	11 97
			1 M. Loaded Shells	20 30
			6 sets Reloading Tools	8 75
			1/8 M. Sharps Needles	0 23
				$50 00

San Francisco, Cal.

1903.

Received from Sheldon Jackson as Agent of Nils Klemetsen fifty ($50) dollars, payment in full of the above account, being supplies purchased for Nils Klemetsen to replace the supplies of the same value received by him from the Eaton Reindeer Reindeer Station during the fiscal year 1902.

64

Nils. Persen Sara

S. Foster & Co.
26 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Supplies for Teller Reindeer Station, Alaska.

10 lbs.	Yarn	1.00	10 00
1/3 doz.	Sweaters		5 00
1 "	Heavy Underwear		20 00
1/2 "	Wool Overshirts		7 50
4 "	" Socks	2.50	10 00
1/2 "	German Socks		3 00
1 "	Suspenders		1 00
1 "	Red Handkerchiefs		75
1/2 "	Knit Caps		2 50
3 Tins	Matches	1.50	4 50
			69 25

San Francisco, Cal., 1903.

Received from Sheldon Jackson, as agent of Nils Persen Sara, sixty-nine 25/100 dollars ($69.25), payment in full of the above account, being supplies purchased for N. P. Sara to replace the supplies of the same value received by him from the Eaton Reindeer Station during the fiscal year 1902.

Teller Reindeer Station Alaska, 1903.

Received the above supplies.

Superintendent.

12

Osak Andersen Bongo,

S. FOSTER & CO.
26 California St.,San Francisco,Cal.

3

Supplies for Teller Reindeer Station,Alaska.

1 1/4 Doz. Denim Overalls 1 67

San Francisco, California.
1903.

Received from Sheldon Jackson,as Agent of Isak Anderson Bongo One 67/100 dollars ($1.67) payment in full of above account,being supplies purchased for Isak Bongo to replace the supplies of the same value received by him from the Eaton Reindeer Station during the fiscal year 1902.

Teller Reindeer Station,
1903.
Received the above supplies.

Supprintendent.

61

Ole O. Bahr

S. FOSTER & CO.,
26 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

3.

Supplies for Teller Station:

12 Doz. Thread @ .50	6	60
1 " Striped Overalls	9	36
	$15	96

San Francisco, Cal.

1903.

Received from Sheldon Jackson as Agent of Ole O. Bahr, fifteen 96/100 dollars ($15.96), payment in full of the above account, being supplies purchased for Ole O. Bahr to replace the supplies of the same value received by him from the Eaton Reindeer Station during the fiscal year 1902.

Teller Reindeer Station, Alaska,
Received the above supplies.

Superintendent.

87

S. FOSTER & CO.
26 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

3

Supplies for Teller Reindeer Station, Alaska.

2 cases	2 M. 45/70 Cartridges	31.90		63 80
	2 - 30/30 Rifles	13.58		27 16
	1 - 45/70 "			14 00
	1 - 32 "			10 50
	4 Shotguns	16.80		67 20
1 case	2 pcs. Denim	108-1/2	15-1/2	16 82
	1 " Drill	32	7-1/2	2 40
	4 " Calico	209-1/2	5-1/2	11 51
	2 " Ticking	124	13-1/2	16 74
	2 doz. Wrappers			25 50
	1/4 " Denim Overalls			1 63
				$257.26

San Francisco, California.

Received from Sheldon Jackson, as Agent of William A. Kjellmann two hundred and fifty-seven 26/100 ($257.26) dollars, payment in full of above account, from money paid by said William A. Kjellmann for supplies and services furnished him by the Eaton Reindeer Station in carrying the United States Mail between Eaton Reindeer Station and Nome, Alaska, from March 2 to May 14, 1900.

Teller Reindeer Station, Alaska,

1903.

Received the above supplies.

Superintendent.

130

S. FOSTER & CO.
26 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

3

Supplies for Teller Reindeer Station, Alaska.

2 cases	2 M. 45/70 Cartridges	31.90	63 80
	2 - 50/30 Rifles	13.58	27 16
	1 - 45/70 "		14 00
	1 - 32 "		10 50
	4 Shotguns	16.80	67 20
1 case	2 pcs. Denim 108-1/2	15-1/2	16 82
	1 " Drill 32	7-1/2	2 40
	4 " Calico 209-1/2	5-1/2	11 51
	2 " Ticking 124	13-1/2	16 74
	2 doz. Wrappers		25 50
	1/4 " Denim Overalls		1 63
			$257.26

San Francisco, California.

Received from Sheld n Jackson, as Agent of William A. Kjellmann two hundred and fifty-seven 26/100 ($257.26) dollars, payment in full of above account, from money paid by said William A. Kjellmann for supplies and services furnished him by the Eaton Reindeer Station in carrying the United States Mail between Eaton Reindeer Station and Nome, Alaska, from March 2 to May 14, 1900.

Teller Reindeer Station, Alaska,
1903.

Received the above supplies.

Superintendent.

124

GEORGE TIEMANN & CO.
107 Park Row, New York, N. Y.

3.

April 25 Surgical Supplies for Gambell Reindeer Station, St. Lawrence Island.

1 Angular Keratome	2	00
1 Knapp's Knife Needle	1	75
1 Daviel's Scoop	1	25
1 Knapp's Penestrated Scoop	1	50
1 Tyrrell's Blunt Hook	1	25
1 Foreign body Needle	1	25
1 Knapp's Cystotome	1	75
1 Knapp's Cataract Knife	3	00
1 Scalpel	1	50
1 Desmarre's Lid Elevator	1	75
1 Noyes' Eye Speculum	5	50
1 Stevens' Strabismus Scissors	4	50
1 Curved Iris Forceps	1	50
Forward	26	50

133

Forward	26	50
1 Straight Strabismus Forceps	1	25
1 Knapp's Capsule Forceps	4	50
1 Doz. Assorted Suture Needles	1	50
	33	75
30 %	10	12
	23	63

Received from Sheldon Jackson as agent of Nils Persen Sara twenty-three 63/100 dollars, payment in full of the above account, being supplies purchased for N. P. Sara to replace the supplies of the same value received by him from the Eaton Reindeer Station during the fiscal year 1902.

130

VILE KLAMATHEN

S. FOSTER & CO.
26 California St. San Francisco, Cal.

S. Supplies for Teller Reindeer Station.

May 27	1 case	1 doz. Pocket Knives	4	75
		1 " Pocketbks	4	00
		2 M. Primers @ 1.35	11	97
		1 M. Loaded Shells	20	50
		6 sets Reloading Tools	8	75
		1/8 M. Sharps Needles	0	83
			50	00

San Francisco, Cal.
1903.

Received from Sheldon Jackson as Agent of Vile Klamathen fifty ($50) dollars, payment in full of the above account, being supplies purchased for Vile Klamathen to replace the supplies of the same value received by him from the Eaton Reindeer Neighbor Station during the fiscal year 1903.

127

Mrs. Person Sara

S. Foster & Co.
26 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Supplies for Teller Reindeer Station, Alaska.

10	lbs.	Yarn	1.00	10 00
1/3		Sweaters		3 00
1	"	Heavy Underwear		30 00
1/2	"	Wool Overshirts		7 50
4	"	" Socks	2.50	10 00
1/2	"	German Socks		3 00
1	"	Gauntlets		4 00
1	"	Red Handkerchiefs		96
1/2	"	Shirt Caps		2 50
3		fine Hatchets	1.50	4 50
				89 25

San Francisco, Cal., 1903.

Received from Sheldon Jackson, as agent of Mrs Person Sara, sixty-nine 25/100 dollars ($69.25), payment in full of the above account, being supplies purchased for S. P. Sara to replace the supplies of the same value received by him from the Eaton Reindeer Station during the fiscal year 1902.

6

Teller Reindeer Station, Alaska, 1903.

Received the above supplies.

Superintendent.

135

Teller Reindeer Station, Alaska,
Received the above supplies.

Superintendent.

128

[illegible] & CO.
[illegible] California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Supplies for Teller Reindeer Station, Alaska.

1 1/4 doz. Denim Overalls 1 67

San Francisco, California.
1903.

Received from Chelcan Jackson, an Agent of Inck Creamun Tonpo One 67/100 dollars ($1.67) payment in full of above account, being supplies purchased for Inck Tonpo to replace the supplies of the same value received by him from the Teller Reindeer Station during the fiscal year 1902.

Teller Reindeer Station,
1903.

Received the above supplies.

Superintendent.

W. F. P.

July 16, 1903.

Miss Virginia Middleton,
1025 9th Street, n. w.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Madame:

Please follow these directions in the typewriting you do for me:

1. (and this is vital and essential for my purposes); use good black ink ribbon that will copy green in letter press book, and when it becomes somewhat worn please take a fresh one.

2. The letters are to follow one another in the order arranged on cards. When one letter closes make a dotted line and commence the next letter on the same page. Excepting in commencing on a new year place the first letter on a new page.

3. Keep the letters as far as possible within the mark limits on the paper.

4. Use each package of six double sheets as in sample.

5. When words are abbreviated, as far as possible write them out in full except the names of states, which may remain abbreviated.

6. Where you are doubtful about a word make a lead pencil check in the margin to call attention to it.

7. If it will be helpful I can furnish you a list of the ministers of the period covered by the letters.

8. Use a single space on the typewriter.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

119

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

your telegram of this afternoon is just received. I have no idea what the Governor and Assistant Secretary Ryan are to meet in Seattle, nor do I know the Governor's address at Seattle. I got my information from a paragraph in the newspapers.

With kind regards to Mrs. Jackson, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

115

Washington Nov 11th

Hon. John Calhoun Sec'y

Cedar Grange. Natchez, Miss.

Dear Genl

Mrs Calhoun welcome letter to me, I have received the Miss A. Mc. & was pleased to learn the family were all in good health.

In a few days I shall have read over & fully digested your Report & then

I shall write you & request you to

come to Washington as soon as you

can, for the Cabinet Council on the

subject of Texas. Washington was before Congress, the

duties of the office would require either his

attention or mine to be here.

In the mean I wish you would write me

& make me

write me frequently & let me know your views &

such meetings of the Shareholders, as

I shall not be present, until you return

in the fall. Judge Peale gave his vote

Mr Burch & do not know

Yours with love

What Becomes of Native Children after They Leave School

This question is often asked: "What becomes of the students after they leave school?" It may be answered in a general way as follows. Some after leaving school form habits of dissipation and soon die. The larger number take their places among their own people and by an example of better living and by their increased intelligence help lift up a little way the whole of the native community where they reside while a smaller number become leaders.

An annual report from the Sitka Training School, which is one of the oldest schools in Alaska, gives the names and post-office addresses of recent pupils who are engaged in the following pursuits: eleven are boot and shoe makers, three are engaged in boat-building, two are carpenters, three coopers, two clerks in stores, four are in canneries, two are cooks, four are engaged in dress-making, two in steam-engineering, three in mining, four are merchants, two are hospital nurses, one is a painter and paper-hanger, four are engaged in saw-milling, one is a silversmith, six are teachers in public schools, four are missionaries, and the names of twenty-eight young women are given who are married and preside over Christian households, while others are still unmarried but are keeping house for their parents.

In arctic and sub-arctic Alaska forty-four Eskimo young men, no longer content to live as barbarians, dependent for daily food on their daily catch of fish, or the uncertain proceeds of the chase, have made a good start towards citizenship by becoming owners of small herds of domestic reindeer which have already made them the wealthiest men among their people.

Twelve years ago I brought from Point Barrow, the northernmost settlement on the North-American Continent, a six year old Eskimo boy and placed him in the Sitka Training School. He was named M. Healy Wolfe

After six years in that school he was brought to the celebrated Indian School at Carlisle, Pa., where he has been graduated with honor and will in 1903 enter the preparatory department of a western college.

In the 80's a little orphan boy sought permission from his uncle to enter the recently established Mission School at Sitka, which was denied him as he was valuable to his uncle for fishing purposes. One day while they were a long way out at sea, fishing, the uncle, angered at the importunities of the boy, picked him up and with an oath threw him out of the canoe and bade him go to school. The little fellow struck out for shore, which he eventually reached, but so weak that when the waves threw him on the sand they washed him out again to sea, tossing him backwards and forwards intil a wave stronger than the others threw him up so far on the beach that he was able to clutch in the sand and remain. After a while, gathering strength, he crawled up to the school and was taken in. He was named Frederick Moore. Afterwards he was the first of the pupils to give his heart to the Saviour and accept of Christianity, and through his efforts his heathen uncle and aunt and other relatives were brought into the Kingdom. After a course of training in the Sitka School he was brought east and given a course of training at Moody's School for Boys, at Mt. Herman, Conn. Returning to his people he was made interpreter for the mission and native assistant for the missionary at Juneau, and when last fall he died scores of the natives claimed him as their spiritual father.

Early in the 90's two or three young men, leaving the Sitka School, went to the slamon canneries, saved their wages, and after a while formed a partenership for the running of a steam saw-mill. With the money that they had saved from their wages they went to Portland, Oregon, purchased machinery, paying largely cash and giving their note for the balance. They paid the freight on the machinery to Alaska, set up the machinery

themselves, not needing a machinist to put their mill together, then commenced sawing out the lumber with which to enclose their mill. With their mill in shape, one of their number became a commercial traveller for the firm, visiting the various salmon canneries in the vicinity and taking orders for boxes in which the canned salmon is sent to market.

About the same time two other pupils, (brothers) formed a partnership, took the money that they had made by working in the canneries and started a store. The owner of the leading community store in the same village tried to induce the young men to place their goods in his store and take stock for the same. Failing to induce them to do this, he put down prices so low that he thought they could not compete; but many of the natives patronized them, paying higher prices than they would have compelled to pay at the community store. Making a few thousand dollars at store keeping, and encouraged by the success of their comrades at saw-milling, they removed from the village and established a saw-mill which, when I visited some months ago, was running day and night, unable to fill orders for lumber and for cannery boxes.

Among the pupils sent from the Sitka School in 1886 to the Indian School, Carlisle, Pa., was Henry Phillips, a Chilkat boy. While at Carlisle, in addition to the ordinary studies of the school-room, Henry learned the printer's trade and the management of the steam engine. Showing unusual aptitude in machinery, he was given an opportunity of serving in one of the machine shops of Carlisle Village, and when he finished his course at the school was given a short course in one of the large locomotive works in Philadelphia, where it was plain for him that with the machinery he could assemble the parts and build a railroad locomotive. Since his return to Alaska he has been employed mainly as an engineer on steamers plying in those waters.

Two of the boys from the public school at Jackson, upon finishing their course, have become merchants, others become boat-builders, one of them building for Ben John, a Hydah merchant, a fine steam launch. They have also built eleven schooners which are owned by native men and used in fishing and freightingin the Alexandrian Archipelago.

Another of the natives that left the school in the 90's went to the Klondyke, and afterwards into Alaska, where he has made a moderate fortune in gold-mining. When the great rush of '97 and '8 to the Klondyke was in progress, a number of the young men from the school earned fabulous wages in packing supplies for the White miners going over the White Pass to the headwaters of the Yukon River. They manifested the progress they had made towards citizenship by being the most reliable packers that in those days of great excitement could be found.

In 1898 a Chicago capitalist, returning from the Yukon mines, was attracted by the pretty face and intelligent demeanorof Parsha, an Aleut girl in the Methodist Mission School at Unalaska. Expressing a wish that he could take the girl to Chicago and give her a chance for a good English education he was informed that he could do so and the girl was placed under his charge. Arriving in Chicago she was placed in the Forestville Public School, one of the best of the kind in that city. She took her place side by side with the sons and daughters of the best class of the American population in that city; entering the third grade she passed with her associates step by step through the various grades until, five years later, she graduated with 1,200 of Chicago's best children, at the head of the class, taking the gold medal, for which,among others, it is said, the daughter of the President of Chicago's Board of Education was a competitor. Thus a girl with no heredity of intellectual training came into a Chicago school and took the prize away from 1200 of its children,

many of whom, if not all, had had centuries of hereditary training behind them.

In the 80's Frances Willard, a young Thlinget girl, was taken into the Mission School at Wrangell; afterwards was transferred to Sitka, and thence, through the interest of eastern ladies, was placed in a young ladies' boarding school of much reputation at Elizabeth, N. J. She spent her years in that school, the trusted and loved companion of her associates, many of them daughters of wealthy New Yorkers. Christmas and Easter vacations were often spent by her, on invitation, in the palatial residences of her companions in New York. She was graduated with honor, the equal of those around her. Since returning to her own people she has been a missionary of more than ordinary success, and has latterly reduced the Thlinget tongue to writing and produced a lexicon of the same which will soon be published by the United States Bureau of Education, and which is, I trust, only the first of a series of books that this talented young woman may provide for her own people.

In the latter 80's Edward Marsden, a Tsimpshean, was brought to the Sitka School, where he forged ahead of all his companions in all his studies. From Sitka he was brought to Carlisle, Pa., where he tarried only a short time, passing thence to Marietta College, Ohio, then under the distinguished presidency of the Hon. John Eaton, former United States Commissioner of Education. Passing through the College he went to the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, at Walnut Hill, Cincinnati, and while taking a theological course, in order that he might be more useful to his own country, he studied law. In the same season he was both ordained to the full work of the Gospel Ministry, and, I believe, admitted to the bar. Returning to his own people under a commission from the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, he secured, through the contri-

butions of friends, a small steam launch of which he is captain, pilot, engineer, and with which he is visiting eighteen villages along the coast of Alaska teaching the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ.

These, it is true, are but isolated instances, but they could be increased hundreds of times if the educational advantages and opportunities to the Alaska aboriginal races were similarly increased. The Alaskans have fine minds and simply need, by the blessing of good upon intelligent, tactful teachers, such a chance as is given the larger number of the white children in the older sections of the country.

W. F. P.

July 24, 1903.

Mr. H. C. Olin,
Board of Home Missions,
156 5th Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Olin:

Your letter of July 23 concerning mission lot at Kluckwan is received. In reply permit me to say, first, that as that station was occupied by the Presbyterian Church as a mission station in 1880 or 1881 and was regularly supplied for a term of years from Haines I consider it entitled to 640 acres of land.

Second. No mission, so far as I can remember, in Alaska has been required to get permission from the Interior Department to occupy any land where they might wish to erect buildings. Missionaries, miners, saloon men, anybody, in the past have been allowed to put buildings wherever they chose on unoccupied ground and retain possession as squatters.

Third. The passage of the land laws last winter by Congress gives permission to Mr. Feltner or anybody else to take up a homestead tract of 320 acres of unoccupied land, after which when he gets a title he can donate a sifficient portion of it for the purposes of the mission.

Fourth. My memory of our mission house is that it is right in the Indian village; that it would be difficult to get possibly more than one or two acres of land right around the house that would not be claimed by natives, as the houses in a native village are usually quite close

together.

Fifth. It is possible for Mr. Feltner to select a fine tract of land just outside of the present houses in the village and be able to have surveyed and take up the 640 acre mission tract, as we did at Sitka at an early period. We went outside of all existing houses and claims and squatted on new land.

I do not know whether I have made myself plain or not, but if not, write me again.

Very truly yours,

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Chapter

~~W. E. P.~~

Report on Education in Alaska.

Department of the Interior,
Bureau of Education,

Washington, D. C., June 30, 1902.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit my seventeenth annual report as United States General Agent of Education in Alaska for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

During the year, outside of incorporated towns, there have been maintained 27 public schools with 33 teachers and an enrollment of 1,741 pupils.

The schools are distributed as follows:

Arctic and Sub-Arctic Alaska.

Point Barrow.--Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Spriggs, teachers; enrollment, 80; population, Eskimo.

Mr. Spriggs reports that the year has been one of continued interest on the part of both pupils and parents; that during blizzards many parents showed their interest by bringingtheir young children to school in the morning and coming for them at the day's close. Some of the pupils are reading in the second reader and in arithmetic have progressed as far as fractions. The school-building, 15 by 30 feet in size, has been found entirely inadequate for the number in attendance and has been the chief drawback to the progress of the year.

Cape Prince of Wales.--Mrs. S. Bernardi and Mr. Orville J. Rognon, teachers; enrollment, 145; population, Eskimo.

To Mrs. Bernardi the change from a well graded school in the States

to an ungraded school among the Eskimos in sub-arctic Alaska was an experience both unique and interesting. We give her own statement of the inpressions made upon her at the beginning:

"The very first impression was a disagreeable odor from various water-soaked seal skin boots; deer-skin clothing, worn for years, probably next the skin; a sickening smell of putrid meat recently devoured by hungry children. My next impression was the great diversity of ages, ranging from 5 years to 50; and third, the seeming impossibility of remembering half a hundred Eskimo names enrolled, such as Mluksuk, Keuk, Anaksartuk, Tungwenuk, and so on to the end of the list. The pupils came into and out of the school-room just as often as their fancy dictated, playing on the beach or on top of the school-house until they grew cold or lonesome, when they came in for a little while. The old men used the stove for a loafing-place, like the typical corner grocery store in a country village while the women abandoned their babies to the mercy of the woman teacher while they quiety took a nap. One can expect as ready answers from a row of little rabbitts as from some of the smaller pupils. They seldom speak except in class recitation. Should you call one by name their big, black eyes look at you as if they expected you to devour them. I found many children who could read fluently from Fourth Reader but could not understand what they were reading about. And so it was in mathematics. A few could do very long division but could not apply the fundamental principles of mathematics even in so small a sum as, If an egg and a half cost a cent and a half, how much will three eggs cost?" They are a fine brave people, full of life and energy, although this energy is suppressed, as also their emotions. The children are not lacking in intelligence but their development has been on totally different lines from the average boy. Their observation is keen, they

imitate readily and are quick to see the point if spoken to in their own language."

Gambell, St. Lawrence Island.--Dr. E. O. Campbell, teacher; enrollment, 82; population, Eskimo.

As there was no influence exerted at the homes of the pupils to secure attendance at school, Dr. Campbell, like many other Alaska teachers, sought to make the school so attractive that the children could not keep away. One little boy, Kaepoongu, was neither absent nor tardy for the entire year. "The sessions usually ran from 9 or 9:30 to 12:30, and from 1 or 1:30 to 4; then from 4:30 we had a class of men who were out hunting during the morning. The boys of the third and fourth grades greatly enjoyed turning their backs to the black-board while I set down a short column of figures; then at the command 'turn,' quickly facing the board and adding them up.

For practice in English grammar and composition the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades kept a journal, the material being first written on their slates, then brought into class, read, corrected, and written on the black-board, from which it was copied into the journal. They have taken great pride in these journals and decorated the covers with colored pictures of life on St. Lawrence Island. The year passed very quickly in the enjoyment of teaching these degraded Eskimos."

Teller Reindeer Station.--T. L. Brevig, teacher; enrollment, 19; population, Eskimo.

The school was kept irregularly from September 1 to November 1, and regularly from November 1 until the following June. Besides the usual studies, lessons were given in drawing, carving and handling of tools to the larger boys. This school is made up almost entirely of Eskimo children left orphans by the epidemic of 1900, who were gathered in and

cared for by Mr. Brevig and wife.

Teller City.-- L. M. Scroggs, teacher; enrollment, 16; population, largely white with a few Eskimos.

The course of instruction included reading, writing, spelling, geography, and United States history. This was supplemented by general exercises. As the play-ground consisted of ice hummocks and snow-drifts there was small temptation to truancy and the attendance was regular.

Golofnin.-- Miss Amanda Johnson, teacher; enrollment, 35; population, Eskimo.

This school also is the fruit of the epidemic of 1900, the children largely being orphans, cared for by the Swedish Evangelical Union Mission in the vicinity. The children are willing and studious and give much promise for the future.

Southwestern Alaska.

Carmel.-- Mrs. E. H. Rock, teacher; enrollment 29; population, Eskimo.

Conditions here are very unfavorable to school attendance. I Presume other teachers similarly situated have like diffculties. A few orphan children who are under the care of the mission can be relied upon to attend school regularly and receive a fair common school education. White fathers who live near the mission will send their Creole children regularly until they are from 8 to 12 years old, when they send them to the States in care of friends, or to an orphanage, if they can afford that, to grow up in a more civilized community. White fathers who live some distance away have tried to send their children to the Mission as boarders, but the native mothers generally succeed in getting them away in a year

or less. Now they have about given up that plan and simply send their children to the States a little younger. The children of our native members come irregularly, as they are accustomed to do as they feel without any restriction whatever. When the novelty or attraction of the school-room has worn off, if they prefer to stay away and play they simply do so, and that is the end of it. Children of the Russians seldom come at all.

Unalaska.-- Mrs. Clara Gwin and Miss Anna Mann, teachers; enrollment, 84; population, white, Aleut , and Creole.

A large majority of the pupils are inmates of the Jesse Lee Home (Methodist Mission) and the boarding school of the Graeco-Russian Mission. The boys from the Russian mission attend the government school only in the afternoon, having attended their own school in the morning, thus learning Russian in the morning and English in the afternoon. On all church holidays, which are legion, the pupils from the Russian school remain out to attend services, in some cases the absence being half a day, but frequently the entire day. The interest in their school work is good and in reading, writing, drawing, spelling, history, physiology, geography, and grammar we have much to encourage us, but in arithmetic we find more difficulty and only by continued drill and patience can we hope to gain the desired results. Very great interest has been manifested in the needle class which is held one hour every Friday, where not only plain sewing is taught but also simple embroidery, drawn work and point lace. During the sewing hour of the girls the boys are given rudimentary work in mechanical drawing, in which they display a great deal of enthusiasm.

Belkofski.--F. A. Golder, teacher; enrollment, 49; population, Aleute and Creoles.

[redacted]. 6.

This is one of the very few summer schools intended to teach English during the summer as a supplement to the work in the winter. The population is rapidly dying off through drink and immorality and there is very little encouragement for the future.

Unga.-- F. A. Golder, teacher; enrollment, 25; population, Aleute and Creole.

Of the 11 pupils that dropped out of school at the close of the previous session, three are young ladies at their own homes helping their mothers in housework; one of the boys is in a machine shop learning the trade of a machinist; another is a clerk in one of the stores of the Alaska Commercial Co. Still another is at the Carlisle Indian School, and the remaining five are at Douglas City, Alaska, attending the public schools at that place and are the leaders of their respective classes.

Afognak.-- Mrs. Charles W. Pajoman, teacher; enrollment, 39; population, Aleute and Creole.

There are no pupils in this school over fifteen years of age, as the girls think themselves at that time too old to attend school and usually get married, while the boys are old enough to go out to work and earn their own living. I have an arrangement with the Priest of the Greek Church that the public school shall begin at 8:30 a. m. and close at 3:30 p. m., at which time the children go to the priest for a drill in their church and catechism.

Kodiak.-- Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Bunnell, teachers; enrollment, 60; population, whites and Creoles.

Professor Bunnell, commenting on the environment of the school, writes, that:

"The Aleuté type will soon be a thing of the past, as is evidenced

by the fact that during the year only four full-blood Aleutes were enrolled in the public school. The school population is Russian and Creole. The Russian language is the language of the people. English becomes a school language for the people. Our efforts to have them make English something more than the language of their school life are rendered practically futile since they receive but little outside encouragement. Religiously, commercially, and in private life the people are Russian. The average age of the children in attendance is very young. Eighteen attended school this year for the first time and only three over fifteen years of age are enrolled. The children who have the least encouragement outside of school make excellent progress."

Wood Island.-- A. N. Evans, teacher; enrollment, 43; population, Aleutes and Creoles.

The pupils of this school are largely composed of the orphans that have been gathered in the Baptist orphanage, and being under direct control are not only regular in their attendance but on account of that regularity are making fine progress in their studies.

Nushagak.--A. N. Evans, teacher; attendance, 26; population, largely Creole.

This is a second of the summer schools held along the southern coast of Alaska. Frequent applications have been made for a permanent government school at this point, but the ground seems to be so occupied by the parochial school of the Greco-Russian Church, and the funds at the disposal of the Government are so limited that it scarcely seemed worth while to establish a second school at this place. The summer school is an experiment for teaching English.

South-East Alaska.

Haines.-- The Misses May and Genevieve Mackintosh; enrollment, 43; population, Thlinget.

Hoonah.-- Mrs. John W. McFarland, teacher; enrollment, 109; population, Thlinget.

Douglas.-- Mr. V. L. Holt and Miss Kate Spiers, teachers; enrollment, 125; population, white.

By the middle of November the school-house becoming too small for the attendance, the Methodist church was rented and fitted up as a school-room for the advanced department. The attendance was much interrupted during the year by sickness among the pupils. On the first of April the city became incorporated and the school passed out from under the control of the United States Bureau of Education.

Sitka, No. 1.-- Miss Gertrude H. Spiers, teacher; enrollment, 53; population, whites.

Miss Spiers reports the helpful co-operation of the parents of the pupils in thw work of the school; that about 20 present of the pupils have made a perfect record in attendance. In addition to the usual studies during the frist six months of the year three hours per week were devoted to composition writing and during ths closing three months of the year special attention was given to literature. During the month of January and February the girls of the two higher grades attended twice a week a cooking school class which was organized for them by Miss Hilton, teacher of domestic science at the Sitka Training School. Through the kindness of Captain Pendleton, of the Marine Corps at Sitka, a cadet corps was organized for the boys of the public school under the direction of Lieut. Mather. They met for drill one-half hour on Mondays and Fri-

days during April and May. One of the special features of this school is a semi-annual agricultural and industrial fair held in September and May under the direction of Miss Patten. Almost all the children prepared something for exhibition and the displays on each occasion are very creditable. The children take great interest during the summer especially in raising flowers and garden vegetables for exhibition at the fair in the fall.

Sitka, No. 2.-- Mrs. M. A. Saxman, teacher; enrollment, 86; population, Thlinget.

As in othernative schools the chief drawback to progress is irregulartity of attendance, the children accompanying their parents when they go off on sealing, fishing, or hunting expeditions during the year. Those that attend with fair regularity have made gratifying progress in their studies.

Sitka Industrial School.-- Enrollment, 121; population, Thlinget. The pupils attending the Industrial School are those that are in mates charge of the Presbyterian Mission Home, and as they are required to be regularly in school certain hours of the day, and in the workshops certain other hours of the day, the average attendance and total enrollment are practically the same. It is in such schools as this that the best results are attained.

Mrs. E. C. Heizer, teacher of the advanced pupils, makes a specialty of preparing her pupils who are so soon to go out and care for themselves in practical work, and as far as possible they receive a constant drill in various things that will assist them when they become their own masters One native young man of the previous year is keeping a small store which he started with a stock of goods worth about $400.00. Another native,

who was only mediocre in his studies, has recently written her that since he left school he has sold 85 cords of wood at $3.00 each and that now he is working in a saw-mill at $75.00 a month. One of the girls reports that she has been teaching the past year and good reports come from her school.

Miss Olga Hilton, in charge of the domestic science department, reports the year as an unusually busy one. A large class was reopened in September and continued work until the first of June. In addition to the classes held at the Industrial School, as before noted, a special class in cooking was arranged for the public school No. 1, which was very successful.

Mr. George J. Beck, in charge of the carpentering department, reports the usual progress made in the shop. The carpenter shop has always been a popular one among the young men, and a number who in former years passed through the shop are now good mechanics earning good wages at their trade.

Kaak.-- Mrs. Anna R. Moon, teacher; enrollment, 50; population, Thlingets.

Wrangell, School No. 1.-- Miss Minnie Robertson, teacher; enrollment, 45; population, Thlinget.

Wrangell, School No. 2.-- W. G. Beattie, teacher; enrollment, 44; population, white.

The schools at Wrangell have suffered serious inconvenience from the want of suitable school-rooms. The Government commenced steps towards the erection of new buildings but found that the amount of funds at their disposal would not permit it, consequently the schools have had to get along the best they could with temporary repairs.

11.

Gravina.-- Miss Bertha Hunt, teacher, from Sept 1st 1901 to March 31st; Mrs. M. V. Collins, from April 15th to May 31, 1902; enrollment, 28; population, Simpsheans.

Saxman.-- Edward Marsden, teacher; enrollment, 37; population, Thlingets.

Jackson.-- Miss Nellie Green, teacher; enrollment, 64; population, Hydah.

The year has shown greater regularity in attendance than previous seasons although the total enrollment was not so great. In the spring when the larger portion of the older pupils left the school for work, the younger ones that remained were compelled to speak English. At first any question was met with an ominous silence or a Hydah word or two, but as the older pupils were not present to interpret and the question was often repeated, the answer would finally come. On the play-ground the children, especially the Creoles, use the English nearly as much as the Hydah language. Throughout the year the older pupils, when returning from hunting or fishing, would call at the school-house and tell in fairly good English of the success or failure of their trips.

1901
1902

21

Character of the Native Children of Alaska.

In the United States Indian Training School at Carlisle, Pa., are 50 children from Alaska. Among the fifty are representatives of the Esquimo, Indian, Thlinget, and Aleut families. They are associated at that school with one thousand children representing 72 different tribes of North-American Indians. The grading of the Alaskan children in industry, health, conduct, and scholarship is found in the following tables and is the best illustration of the character of the aboriginal population of Alaska. These tables were furnished me by Col. R. H. Pratt, U. S. A., Superintendent of the School.

~~#~~ 29

New Schools Wanted.

Applications have been received during the year for the establishment of schools at the following places in Alaska.

Ellamar. This place is a few miles south of Valdez on Prince Williams Sound, and claims 18 children of school age with several others in the vicinity that would attend school; that a copper mine is in active operation at the place and the number of men and families is constantly increasing.

Seldovia. This place is on English Bay, on the east coast of Cook's Inlet, and is signed by 15 citizens who claim 60 children of school age in the village.

Kenai. This is one of the oldest Russian settlements on the east coast of Cook's Inlet and has had a Russian church for a century past. The village consists of a store, Greek Catholic church, an experiment station of the United States Department of Agriculture, and ten houses. The population consists of about 15 whites and 160 natives and Creoles. There is no school within 300 miles of the place. Children of school age, from 55 to 60.

Shakan. This place is at the north end of Prince of Wales Island, 76 miles south of Wrangell, south-east Alaska, and consists of a salmon cannery, saw-mill and small native village. The cannery company promise to provide a building with heat and light and simply ask that the Government provide a teacher and school-books. Accompanying the letter is a list of names of 53 school children.

Council City. This place is the second largest mining camp north of Bering Sea, was founded in 1897. The white population numbers about 400, of whom 80 are women and children. The native residents number about 30, of whom several are children. They claim at present 16 white children of school age. This peition is signed by 222 of the citizens.

~~22~~
30

Each of these places and a hundred others of equal importancein Alaska should have public schools, but up to the present time the school fund placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of Education has been so limited that it has simply been impossible to establish schools that should be provided for.

1901-1902

36

Missionary to Russian Orthodox Church

Russian Orthodox Mission.

Commenced 1794.

The Russian Mission of Alaska is composed of sixteen parishes with 17 churches and 60 chapels and prayer houses. On Douglas Island a church has been built for the Servians who are at work in the gold mines at that place. These churches are cared for by 17 priests (of whom 3 are monks), one retired deacon and 12 candidates. They claim 11,758 parishioners, namely, 87 Russians, 2,257 Creoles, 2,147 Indians, 2,406 Aleuts, 4,839 Eskimos, and 22 people belonging to other nationalities. There are 45 parish schools and 5 asylums for children. These asylums are located as follows: Sitka, Unalaska, Nutchek, and two in Kadiak. The schools number 760 pupils of whom are 65 children that live in the asylums.

Missions of the Presbyterian Church 2 37

~~A L A S K A~~.

The Woman's Board pay the salaries of the Board's ordained missionaries and unordained native interpreters in Wouthesastern Alaska. There have been employed during the year twelve ordained missionaries and eight helpers, a total of twenty, whose salaries amounted to $13,500? The results have been most encouraging.

BARROW. (Eskimos). Dr. and Mrs. Marsh have continued their work at Point Barrow. The difficulty of communicating with them, and they with the Board, makes it almost impossible to give an intelligent account of that work. Their loneliness is great. The work, however, as we learned from letters received last fall, was prosperous.

GAMBELL. (Eskimos). Most encouraging reports come from Dr. and Mrs. E. O. Campbell who succeeded Dr. Lerigo at St. Lawrence Island. They were delightfully entertained, and well cared for, by the commander of the United States Revenue Cutter on which they sailed to their destination. A letter from them indicates that they have been well received by the people, are devoting themselves to their spiritual as well as material interests, and have so far accomplished all that they anticipated.

DOUGLAS. (Aux and TAkoo Tribes). Douglas Island, situated just across the bay from Juneau, has had its little chapel and missionary's home completed. Mr. Fred L. Moore, the native assistant to Mr. Jones of Juneau, who has had charge of the work on Douglas Island, died very suddenly October 4th, 1902. This very seriously disturbed the work. Mrs. Moore,however,has taken up the work of her husband as interpreter to Mr. Jones, and is doing it to his entire satisfaction. The loss of Mr. Moore was a great blow, for the natives loved him and trusted him.

HAINES. (Chilcat Tribe). Willard Home was opened in September for the reception of children. It was planned to begin on a partially self-supporting basis. The matron was instructed to charge each pupil $5 per month. Seven have been admitted; two of these have been accepted as charity pupils.

HOONAH. (Hoonah Tribe). The work at Hoonah is interesting. Many vexed questions, which have hitherto greatly disturbed the pastor,have been settled, and now there seems to be a determination upon the part of the people to drop permanently all their old customs and habits, and become really and truly Christians in practice as well as in profession.

JACKSON. (Hydah Tribe). The work at Jackson has assumed greater importance since the Endeavor Convention held at Wrangell last autumn. The missionary has been greatly encouraged by the manner in which the young people have taken hold of all church enterprises. There have been a good many conversions during the year.

JUNEAU. (Auk and Takoo Tribes). The missionary in charge of the native church has had his hands full, and has felt particularly the loss of his efficient assistant, Mr. Fred Moore. However, the work has progressed very satisfactorily, and Mr. Jones is greatly encouraged. The white church, under the care of Rev. J. H. Condit, is moving on steadily toward self-support.

KLAWAK. (Hydah and Hanegah Tribes). The missionary at Klawak mourned the loss of his interpreter, also, during the year. His place, however,has been supplied by another native. These two consecrated missionaries are firmly entrenched in the hearts of the people and are accomplishing among them great material as well as spiritual results.

138
3

KLINQUAN. (Hydah Tribe). A native who has been interpreter for the missionary at Jackson for several years, has been sent to the above mentioned place, where he has charge of the mission work among a band of Hydahs located at that point. It is reported that he is doing most excellent work for a native, and is himself growing, spiritually and intellectually.

KLUCKWAN. (Chilcat Tribe). A band of these Indians who were converted a number of years ago, held their membership in the church at Haines. Later, a layman of the M. E. Church found his way among them and opened a mission. During the winter the work was turned over to the Presbyterian Church as properly belonging to us, and a missionary, a layman, placed in charge. The work has prospered from every possible viewpoint.

SAXMAN. (Tonga and Cape Fox Tribes). This mission is growing in interest and efficiency. It is reaching out after the Indians who are scattered over that region of Alaska, and they are being enabled, under the wise management of their native pastor, Rev. Edward Marsden, to concentrate their efforts, and are being greatly blessed in their spiritual and material interests thereby.

SITKA. (Sitka Tribe). The mission at Sitka is under the care of the Board's missionary, who preaches both to the natives and the whites. Mrs. Paul continues to be the efficient helper of the missionary, acting as his interpreter and doing, also, very much independent work in the native village.

SITKA TRAINING SCHOOL. (All the Tribes). There are in this school the representatives of at least twelve tribes. It is one of the most wonderful achievements of Alaskan missionary work. The work is progressing very satisfactorily . A band of boys under an efficient industrial teacher are preparing land for cultivation the coming year. Considerable land has been cleared of stumps and other obstructions, and will be, during the coming spring, properly reduced and planted to grains and vegetables which are adapted to the Alaskan climate. The school work has been very well conducted, and ordinarily successful. The industrial work has gone on satisfactorily.

Pupils,- boarding, -----; day, -----; total, -----, teachers,----; total cost, including salaries, current expenses, repairs and improvements, etc., ----------.

SITKA HOSPITAL. The vacant place at the head of this institution was supplied by the going of a lady medical missionary. The work has progressed very satitfactorily. Many cases of sickness have been treated in the hospital, and a great many more in the native village, by the physician. The care of the in-patients has been in charge of the trained nurse, and the work altogether has been very successful.

WRANGELL. (Stickene Tribe). The work at Wrangell is under the care of the Board's missionary who ministers to both natives and whites, each having a separate church organization.

39

JESUIT MISSIONS IN ALASKA.

Commenced 1878

Holy Cross Mission. Koserefsky P. O.

Rev. J. L. Lucchesi; Rev. Jos. Perron; Brothers V. O'Hare, Al. Markham, P. Brancoli, Ed. Horwedel, E. De Fevre,

Has 1. a boarding school for boys under the immediare charge of the fathers; it numbered 42, this number being steadily maintained during the year. They are remarkable for good behaviour, docility and earnestness, to improve as well in all the branches of a common English education, as in the various trades, such as carpentry, blacksmithing, garden and farm work.

2. There is also a boarding school for girls, numbering 46 pupils, in charge of the Sisters of St. Anne, viz. Sisters M. Winifred, Antonio, Pauline, Mary of the Passion, Mary Joseph and Julia.--- The conduct of these girls is exemplary; their application to study and work is all that could be desired, and their progress is in proportion. Besides the regular hours for class work, they are instructed in all kinds of needle work, common and fancy, besides cooking and all useful work suitable to their sex and condition.

3. The day and night school is in care of the Sisters and their number varies from 12 to 20.

The school of Holy Cross with its flourishing garden in summer is a veritable oasis in the wild desert of the Yukon, and few travelers pass without visiting it, and expressing surprise at finding such a progressive institution in such an inhospitable country. A remarkable feature about Holy Cross Mission is the flourishing vegetable garden of about six acres; it is the work of the larger boys and girls under the direction of their respective teachers; in addition to the above vegetable garden, the girls cultivate a nice flower garden. The produce of the garden this year amounted to about 500 bushels of potatoes some 600 good solid heads of cabbage, turnips and rutabagas, in abundance, peas, lima beans, beets, salad, radishes, cress, etc. etc.

Holy Cross Mission serves also as a center from which the Missionaries visit the villages up and down the Yukon, the Shagaluk and Tnoko rivers, etc.

St. Peter's Mission - Nulato.

Missionaries: Revs. C. Rossi, J. Jette, P. Pasino; Brothers B. Marchisio and C. Giordano. Also Sister M. Stephana and 2 assistant Sisters. A day school with a few boarding pupils, having an enrollment of about 24, is maintained here and is under the charge of the Sisters. The population of the village numbers about 150 souls. A great drawback to the progress of missionary work is brought about by the bold and open trading of whiskey by whites to the Indians.

St. Ignatius Mission, on the Kuskokwim.

Rev. A. Robaut, Resident Missionary. The Sunday School is well attended. Father Robaut has been on steady missionary work in Alaska since 1886. During the intense cold weather of January 1902, being on a missionary excursion, he had the misfortune of freezing his feet. He was kindly attended to by Dr. Romig of the Moravian Mission, and has almost fully recovered the use of his feet, and is again at work in his usual field of labor.

40

St. Michael's Mission. 2

Rev. R. Camille, Resident Missionary; Brother I. Montalio. The missionary of this place attends to the military post and the whites of St. Michael and also to the Indians of the surrounding country.

St. Mary's Mission. On the Akularak.

Revs. A. Keyes and J. Treca, Brother J. Twohig. Some 60 Indian villages are reached from this mission. Some three years ago a flourishing boardingschool was maintained at this place, but the lack of resources led to its closing.

Eagle City. Rev. Fr. Monroe, Missionary.

St. Joseph's Mission. Nome.

Rev. Jos. M. Cataldo and Rev. E. Devine, and Brother B. Chiandano.

Church of the Nativity - Juneau.

Rev. J. B. Rene and Rev. J. Cardon, Brother J. Rosati; Sisters of St. Anne in charge of Hospital.

St. Paul's Church. Douglas Island.

Rev. P. Bougis.

St. Mark's Church.

Rev. Phil. Turnell.

43

Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Alaska.

Commenced 1886

The Rev. Peter T. Rowe, Bishop of Alaska, in this seventh annual report, gives the following information: Christ Church, Anvik, is the center of operations for Chageluk and parts adjacent. The Church of our Saviour, at Tanana, is the center of work for Fort Gibon, Neenann, Kkoschakat, Nowikakat, Tukitsuntu, and Kashtun; St. Thomas's at Point Hope; St. Mary's at Nome; St. Andrew's Church, Rampart, and Fort Hamlin; St. Stephen's Church, Fort Yukon and Chan de Lar; Church of the Heavenly Rest, Circle City; St. Saviour's Church, Skagway; Epiphany Church, Valdez and Copper River; St. Agnes Church, Ketchikan; Trinity Church, Juneau; St. Luke's Church, Douglas Island; St. Peter's-by-the-Sea, Sitka.

atistics.

Mission of the Baptist Church Woodchuck

Baptist Mission, Wood Island, Alaska.

Our present workers are Rev. and Mrs. C. P. Coe, Mrs. M. G. Campbell and Ofdotia Brown. Dr. C. F. Mills, the Government teacher, resides at the Orphanage and gives medical assistance.

Among the improvements of the past year are the pointing of the Orphanage and the Church, the breaking of six acres of sod, and building of fences, walks and a potato cellar. The success in farming and gardening indicates that operations on a larger scale would be profitable. An agreement has been made with Prof. C. C. Georgeson, Special Agent of Agricultural Investigation in Alaska, whereby the government will bear a part of the expense of raising small grain. This arrangement will doubtless be beneficial to both parties.

The salt fish industry has surpassed our expectations. We were able, largely with out own force of boys, to put up one hundred and thirty-five barrels of red and silver salmon. Those for which returns have been received sold at the top of the market.

THE RELIGIOUS SIDE. June 22nd, four of our children, having made a profession of faith in Christ, and having given satisfactory evidences of conversion were baptized and received into the church. Several others have expressed their love for Jesus, and their desire to live for Him. One of these has been with us less than a year. Recently we began preaching, on Sunday nights, through an interpreter to those who do not understand English. The services have been well attended, and the most respectful attention has been given. The night school sustained by the Orphanage has been continued, with a total enrollment of thirty, including our older children. The church now numbers sixteen members. Children in the Orphanage number seventy.

(Copied from Mr. Coe's Annual Report, May 1902.)

45

METHODIST MISSIONS IN ALASKA.

Superintendent, Rev. W. H. Selleck.

The work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Alaska consists of a few stations in Southeastern Alaska and the Jesse Lee Industrial Home under the care of the Woman's Home Missionary Society at Unalaska on the Aleutian group of Islands.

Ketchikan is the distribution point for a large territory. Rev. W. M. Rule is missionary. Here we have a church and parsonage worth $2000 fully sufficient for our needs and without any debt. This has all been gathered within a year. Good congregations, a flourishing Sunday School, and faithful missionary work done among the Indians mark the work here.

At Juneau the extreme prices at which property has been held has thus far prevented our obtaining church property. The Superintendent has been in charge of the Mission at Juneau, and all departments of work have been faithfully prosecuted.

At Skagway, Wilmot Whitfield, superintendent, there is a fine church and parsonage worth $4500. In spite of the business depression at Skagway, the church has been able to offset removals by valuable accessions to its membership, and is harmonious and hopeful for the future.

At Douglas, Rev. C. S. Revelle in charge, the work has been carried on mainly in the Swedish language, but the increasing number of English-speaking Methodist people make it advisable to continue the work in English. A neat church and parsonage worth $1500, entirely out of debt, form out plant here.

A very remarkable work has been carried on at Klukwan among the Chilcot Indians for over a year by Rev. M. A. Sellon, a local preacher of the Skagway charge. As the result of his faith and works, 175 natives were gathered into our church at this place. As a result, however, of a compact entered into by our Missionary Society with the Presbyterian Church in 1876, by which that church was given exclusive right to do work among the tribes of Southeastern Alaska, the field was surrendered to that church. Brother Sellon was then assigned to Porcupine, where he is doing useful work.

While the numerical strength of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Alaska is not large, it yet ministers to many times more of transients than those who spend but a brief time in Alaska.

JESSE LEE INDUSTRIAL HOME.
UNALASKA, ALASKA.

The superintendent, Dr. A. W. Newhall, spent fourteen months at home on leave, but returned September, 1902, with his excellent wife formerly superintendent of the Home.

The work is making good advancement. Miss Barnett is an efficient worker of much experience. Miss Darling, kindergarten and primary teacher, is doing excellent work, and Miss Schwab, the matron, is a conscientious and faithful worker. Dr. Newhall finds much to occupy him among the villagers in the capacity of a physician. It has been greatly desired that a hospital might be opened in connection with the Home, and the time seems near at hand when a small hospital will become an assured fact. The enrollment of the Home is forty-two, and of the Government school eighty-four. Most of the pupils of this

46

school are inmates of the Methodist and Graeco-Russian Missions. While the children are not precocious, they seem to be making fair progress, and the teachers are assured that their efforts are not in vain. The Government school is independent of the Home, but the most cordial and sympathetic relations exist between the two.

The Jesse Lee Home receives the most cordial commendation from all who know of its work, and while there are unusual obstacles to overcome, this Mission is firmly planted and is a great light to those who sit in darkness.

Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant - 47

~~NORTH PARK COLLEGE, CHICAGO, ILL.~~

Continued

Chicago, Ill. March 23, 1903.

Our work at Yukatat was very successful last year. Two interpreters were occupied for the preaching to the natives; one of these two, Mr. Paul Page, of whom our missionaries hope a great deal. One feature of the work last year was a successful protest against the liquor traffic. Twenty natives were baptized, the communicants of the congregation now number about sixty. There is a Young Peoples' Society numbering about seventy. The children in the Sunday School are seventy. Mr. Berggren, the school teacher, gives a detailed report of his work. The total number of children taught were one American and sixty-five natives. Different companies have applied for the right to sea front for fisheries and to build canneries; one company has applied for the right of way for a railroad to go over a corner of the land which the mission holds.

At Unalaklikthe work has proceeded in the usual manner, Mr. A. E. Karlson superintends the mission after a year's vacation, partly spent on a journey to Palestine. He reports ten baptized during the year, and fifteen children at the Home. Mr. Karlson has built a church at the cost of twenty-five hundred dollars, and donated the same to the mission. The church was dedicated November 10, 1902. Through Mr. Karlson's generosity Alice Omegitgoak, our native school teacher, has been provided with a home for herself and her mother. I am sorry to say that our school teacher Miss Selma Peterson has, on account of poor health, been obliged to leave her work. Dr. C. O. Lind, who spent the winter at our old station, Chinik, at Golofnin Bay, has taken her place as school teacher at Unalaska. The success he met at Chinik as a doctor was not sufficient to justify his stay at that place, and he will we hope, find a wider sphere for his work bith as a medical man and as a teacher, at Unalaklik. In Mrs. Hannah Karlson, wife of Missionary Karlson, we have also lost a loyal and zealous worker, she being, on account of poor health, obliged to leave Alaska to seek a midler climate. It is on this account uncertain how long we will have the services of Mr. Karlson at Unalaklik. Last winter Rev. C. F. Ryberg, of Nome, Alaska, staid occasionally at the station and was of good service to the work. Ozeark Rock, the native evangelist, and Stephan Ivanhoff are also connected with the work at the station, the former as an evangelist and the latter in practical relations, he having, with the aid of Mr. Karlson started a business at the place for the benefit of the natives. In the day school seventy-seven children have been attending, and in the evening school the attendance has numbered seventy. The Sunday school numbers one hundred and twenty-five, divided into seven classes. Our field at Unalaklik is greatly in need of new forces of workers and we look to the time when we will be able to see returned to his former field Mr. Julius F. Quist who is now taking a medical course for that purpose at the Chicago University.

At Golofnin Bay we have practically given up the old place Chinik as a mission station and the work is limited to the Golofnin Orphanage which will fast become a new and prospering mission station. We are encouraged to find that the location of this orphanage was wisely decided. Thirty children have been enrolled in the Orphanage. Rev. O. P. Anderson superintends the religious work, and Mr. K. Henrichson the practical work, and has at the same time charge of the reindeer herd. Miss Amanda Johnson is the school teacher, and Miss Ester Eklund is the matron and instructor in the household work and all kinds of "sloyd"

48
2

A few of the children have been selected to be sent to the school at Carlisle. Eskimos are moving into the new place rapidly and already a small village is being built around the Home. During the year a new school house has been built, used also for services.

The reindeer herd was reported, July 1, 1901, to number two hundred and fifty-seven. Two hundred and sixteen of these belonging to the mission. The success with the herd at Golofnin Bay seems to justify that some like arrangement be made with the government at Unalaklik.

Missions of the Friends
Continued 68

49

BOARDS OF MISSIONS OF FRIENDS CHURCH IN CALIFORNIA.

FRIENDS' KOTZEBUE MISSION,
Kotzebue, Alaska.
Report for the Year ending July 1, 1902.

The summer of 1902 closed the fifth year of Mission work by California Friends at Kotzebue. At this time Robert and Carrie R. Samms withdrew after five years arduous service, and were succeeded by Dana H. and Otha C. Thomas of San Francisco. Martha Hadley of Wilmington, Ohio, who had been there three years remaining with them. Richard Glover of San Francisco who had been there one year, specially as a carpenter and missionary, withdrew.

The progress of the different departments of work has been uniform and gratifying. In the evangelistic work, those in charge last year report: "Services have been held twice one the Sabbath and on fourt day evening each week during the year, with but few exceptions. When we were away from the Mission we had meeting with those who were with us, and those who remained at home held services here. The natives who went to the sealing grounds in the spring, report good attendance while there. Special and very interesting services were held at Christmas, etc. When the Kowak people left last fall, we encouraged them to keep a record of the attendance at their meetings as they had done before. We loaned them a 'Leaf Cluster', a portion of the pictures having been used before during their stay here. They returned it this spring carefully preserved in a wooden box prepared for that purpose, together with a list of their attendance. According to it they held services eight Sabbaths with an average attendance of 40; their largest any one Sabbath being 66. A number of these (about 50) profess to be Christians and there seems to be a general turning among the older ones to Christianity. Even the chief expressing himself favorably to it Our enrollment of church membership here now is 104. Number of marriages by Christian ceremony, 12; 47 have signed a temperance pledge roll. Bright picture cards of sacred scenes have been largely distributed, and with these they brighten their smoky walls.

A Bible School was organized September 11, 1898, the first in that land. But two sessions have been missed since that time, when the Missionaries were absent up the Noatuk River. Some of the Bible school scholars have walked a round trip of twelve miles to attend. A school has been kept up some weeks at Nabektooktook, across the channel with an attendance of 39 to 49. The average attendance of our S. S. for the first quarter was 100; for the second, 69; the third, 69; and the fourth, 43; making an average of 70; the total attendance for the past year, 3484, and visitors, 882. Of the latter 39 were white men. Those natives who come down the river in the summer seem very eager to learn more about Jesus, and we hope that much seed is sown among them. One of the natives conducted a S. S. while they were away at the sealing point, six Sabbaths with an average attendance of 63.

IN THE MEDICAL WORK. There have been 1602 calls for medicine and 3548 doses given. There were but two deaths the past year among the resident natives. There were four from the Kowak that died.

IN THE SCHOOL WORK. During the summer there was a short session of 32 days for the benefit of the river natives stopping at the rendezvous. The opening of the school year was delayed until October 26, on account of remodelling the house. During the winter a number came from time to time from across the channel, remaining as long as their food supplies held out. School was also kept up for some time at

50

Naboktooktook by Mr. and Mrs. Samms and afterward by Richard Glover. Excellent progress is reported in the school work of the year which was under the care of Miss Martha Hadley. Total enrollment 84. Days taught 162. Daily average 19.+ Of these 24 only attended 1 day or less.

All in all the outlook of the Mission work at this point is very hopeful as its influence is reaching hundreds of miles inland, and is remarked by miners and others travelling there. With the well-trained workers recently installed we feel assured of blessed results in next reports. Mr. Z. E. Foster and wife, Anna H. Foster, are conducting a personal mission at Good Hope Bay, or "Candle Creek."

I am cordially yours and His,
(signed) I. H. Carmack,
Los Angeles, California.

Missions of the Congregational Church 51

Report of Work at Cape Prince of Wales.
By Rev. F. P. Woodbury, D.D.

After twelve years of successful service in the establishment and conduct of work at Cape Prince of Wales, Mr. W. T. Lopp and his family have returned to the United States. They felt this change to be a necessary one on account of the educational and social needs of their growing children. The Association was fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Hugh J. Lee, who, with his wife and her mother, are now at the Cape. Mr. and Mrs. Lee are not without experience in Arctic life. They were with the Peary Expedition, and Mr. Lee spent over a year with the Eskimos, Mrs. Lee being with him during the latter part of the time. They have entered upon their work with energy and report the outlook to be of a promising character.

Mr. Lopp in his final report said that the natives had had a fairly prosperous year. Health had generally been good; there had been 11 deaths and 20 births. All but three of the deaths were babes and small children.

The mission and school have been steadily carried on and the United States Bureau of Education has maintained a school in the mission building, both schools having made an excellent record of service. Mr. Lopp reports that his religious services have all been well attended, the average attendance for the year having been 107. The great need of a competent interpreter has now been met by the return of Adlocat, a young man who has been educated in this country, that he might better prepare himself for service among his own people. He is now acting as interpreter and assistant to Mr. Lee.

Mr. Lopp reports a gratifying improvement in the manners of the Mitletok people who have moved down nearer to the Cape this spring for the purpose of hunting. He also remarks that some Diomede Eskimos had wintered at the Cape and become regular attendants at the services held. These Eskimos are from the Diomede Islands in the middle of Bering Strait. While the larger of the islands belongs to Russia, the smaller is within the boundaries of the United States. The inhabitants of these islands speak the Cape Prince of Wales dialect and visit continually among one another and occasionally on the Siberian coast.

In June, Chief Ta-nes-kan, with about twenty of his people, came across the straight from Whalen (near East Cape), Siberia, in a huge skin boat about 40 feet long. They brought over deer skins, wolf, wolverine, polar bear skins, and whisky, to trade with the people at Cape Prince of Wales. While at the Cape, they were the guests of Ok-ba-ok and attended the meetings. The singing, use of the organ and other parts of the services, seemed to greatly interest them and they with others will doubtless return from time to time. Ta-nes-kan owns a large herd of deer near East Cape, and conducts a heavy traffic with the Siberian deermen as well as with the Alaskan Eskimos. He is one of the richest traders on the Arctic Siberian Coast. Mr. Lopp was pleased to notice that these Asiatic visitors could succeed in trading but a small quantity of their whisky at the Cape.

The Eskimos at Cape Prince of Wales have had a successful year in their hunting. In April and May sixteen boats, manned by 144 people, hunted whales and succeeded in killing and securing eight small ones. From these they realized 100 tons of food and fuel, at which they were much rejoiced. The average walrus catch was not reached, only about 75 having been killed.

Ok-ba-ok has established a store in connection with some San Francisco merchants and has made it a success in every way. The enterprise

=52

admirably serves the purpose for which it was intended. He has sold flour for $2 per 50 lbs., while in former years the price has been from $3.50 to $4.60 at Nome and Teller. In addition to this it was necessary to haul it to the Cape. When the poor people of the Cape have had no money, boots or furs to pay for flour and other provisions, Ok-ba-ok has set them to making small skin boats, seal spears, snow shoes, etc. The materials cost them little or nothing and their time was not valuable, especially on stormy days; so this furnished them with a new means of support and, at the same time, helped Ok-ba-ok to stock up his store with marketable curios.

The herd and herders have done well throughout the year. The snow was favorable for winter grazing. During that time the herd was kept about 40 miles northeast of the Cape.

In closing his report, Mr. Lopp says that in 1890 he found the Eskimos as filthy, dishonest and untrustworthy a people as one could imagine. During his early years of the work he was compelled to keep everything under lock. The killing of thirteen Eskimos by a whisky trader in 1877 had set the whole settlement against foreigners. Through out the early years those of them who lost fathers and brothers in this massacre no doubt often meditated avenging the death of their kin. But these hostile sentiments have long since been overcome. The influence of those Eskimos who have become Christians has changed the disposition of the settlement. Over one hundred of the people are now, in the judgment of the missionary, genuine Christians.

A good work has been done, and the indications that it will have steady progress, are encouraging.

(signed) F. P. Woodbuty,
Corresponding Secretary of the American
Missionary Association.

Sheldon Jackson

W. F. P.

July 28, 1903.

Is the Aboriginal Population of Alaska Susceptible of Education, Civilization, and Christianization?

The general impression received from the traders and others who have visited the country, as given in the newspaper interviews, is that they are not susceptible to civilization. As a rule these informants have not given the subject careful thought or investigation but are expressing a preconceived theory. But let us turn to the facts.

I established the first mission school in Alaska on the 10th of August, 1877, twenty-six years ago. This school was established for the Presbyterian Church. A little later other schools were established by the Roman Catholic and the leading Protestant denominations of the country. These schools proved the foundation of the Church and last year, twenty-six years from the start, these churches report communicants, showing the power of Christian education among the aboriginal population. This great advance from heathenism to Christianity, from barbarism to the commencement of civilization is difficult to comprehend. Perhaps this comprehension may be assisted and the impression deepened by selecting a few individual cases.

W. F. P.

July 27, 1903.

Rev. D. W. Fisher, D. D., L. L. D.,
Hanover, Ind.

My dear Dr. Fisher:

I see that you are a member of the special committee appointed by the recent General Assembly for the securing of $12,000,000.00 during the next three years for the Presbyterian colleges of the United States and mission lands. If it is not asking too much, will you not kindly let me know what are the proposed plans? When will the Committee probably meet and organize? Also keep the Rev. George Bailey, Ph.D. President of Westminster College, Salt Lake City, informed of any movements that will be for the interests of the College. Of course we that are interested in the Salt Lake City College would like to take an active part in this movement and get in touch with the leaders of the same.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson
General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Enclosure.

* Dr Bailey's post office address is 516. 14th Street North East. Washington D.C.

W. F. T.

July 28, 1903.

Mrs. Mary E. Hart,
Nome Alaska.

Madame:

Your welcome letter of July 3 is received. The several letters which you wrote me through the winter have none of them arrived. It would afford me much pleasure to interview the Honorable, the Secretary of the Interior, in your behalf, but it is against the regulations of the Department. All that I can do for you is to allow the recommendation which I sent you and which you have enclosed to speak for itself. If the Secretary should, seeing the recommendation, send for me for further information, it would then enable me to do something further, otherwise I can do nothing further than that which I have already done.

I hope that you may succeed in your enterprise. Certainly the collection which you have promised would add to the interest of the exhibit.

Hoping that you enjoyed your winter sojourn at Nome and may spend your next winter in preparing for St. Louis, with kind regards to your husband, whom I believe I did not meet, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Washington D.C. 25
July 29. 03

Mr Herbert B. Hamilton
Seattle Wash

Dear Sir Yours of July 18th is received.

With regard to Sale of Blk 14 Lake Union 2nd add I leave it to your judgement.

If Mayor Wood is in Seattle or within your reach I think you had better consult him. He might prefer to take the block himself, as I send you his agreement & wish you to notify him that I shall expect him to take all the property remaining Dec 31st 1903 (or he can do it now, if he prefers.) & settle up the whole matter.

I send you a Statement of Payments & Receipts By which you will see that the margin is very close In line 2 of Statement, the interest should have been computed from Aug 3. instead of Feb 3. 1893. which makes 6 months less interest or $36. Making the balance (if Blk 14 is sold) $446.66

Please notify Mayor Wood that you have the papers & that I am ready to turn the lots over to him at any time between now & Jan 1st 1904 in accordance with the terms of the Agreement. If you have any Charges in this final closing of the matter, please include them in the bill against Mayor Wood

Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

Statement of Seattle Property (How H. D. Hoyt

Apl 3, 1893 Loan at 10 pr Ct	1200.00	
Apl 3, 1893 to March 1, 1900 7 yr 25 Days Int @ 6	554	17
March 1, 1900 from Sale Lots 1 & 20 Blk 2. Crown's Div S. L.	1786	17
	90	00
March 1, 1900 to March 7, 1902 Int on 1 (2 yrs 7 Days)	1696	17
	205	48
March 7, 02 from Sale Lots 21-23 Blk 2 Crown Div S. L. (Int)	1901	67
	132	50
May 7, 1902 Interest 2 months @ 6	1769	17
	17	69
May 7, 1902 from Sale Lots 18-23 Blk 2. Crown's Div S. L. (Int)	1786	86
	268	75
June 13, 1902 Int on 1 Month 6 Days	151	11
	1	11
June 13, 02 from Sale Lots 17-24 Blk 1 Crown's Div & Interest	1527	92
	322	50
Aug 26, 1902 Interest 2 months 13 Days	1204	71
	14	65
Dec 26, 02 from Sale Lots 19 Blk 89 Seattle Tide Land & Int	1219	37
	210	00

		Taxes		Interest		Total		
Dec 1, 1896 Back Taxes	1893-4+5	155	67	66	16	221	83	
June 10, 1896 for year	1896	23	13	10	21	33	34	
Mar 31 1898	1897	19	44	6	34	25	78	
Mar 15 1899	1898	19	10	3	02	23	12	
March 1 1900	1899	22	75	5	00	27	75	
June 20 1901	1900	22	97	3	34	26	31	
March 15 1902	1901	23	99	3	74	27	73	
March 15 1903	1902	25	21	1	41	29	62	425 05
May 15, 1890 H. B. Hunter, Hats Coats & Caps		96	45	26	71	123	21	123 21
Proceed Sale less Commission & Costs								1557 66
Leaves balance to be provided for								1075 00
								482 66
In 2nd line computed 6 mo too much interest								36 00
								446 66

Copy.

Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, May 12, 1903.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D.,
Bureau of Education,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Jackson:

The whalers "Alexander" and "Jeanette" came in yesterday morning, the first ships this year, bringing our first mail, including your letter under date of March 3.

We were greatly joyed to learn that St. Lawrence Island had been set aside as a reservation. Now we hope that something more than talk or warning may be done to stop the importation and manufacture of liquor.

Without doubt our greatest "fear" of the entire year is the annual visit of the Indian Point Siberian people, when liquor changes hands one way or another. These incoming brigands have been a terror to the islanders for many years. They used to come in 8, 10, o2 12 boats, each one carrying 10 or 15 people, mostly men, and would carry off anything of value they could see. Many and many a pound of whalebone and ivory has been carried away from here, and these people would make no complaint. But last year the old chief from Indian Point threatened to kill Asshoonu unless he paid tribute, and another man went into Afkowan's house and loudly demanded some ivory he saw. This last fact was not reported to me until a few days ago. We do not know what is in front of us--He holds the key and we are glad--but shall breathe a sigh of relief when the annual visit has been completed. We trust it shall not be with broken bones as last year. It seems to me that the dignity of the representative of the United States of America requires an executive officer, and yet I know that I have been commissioned by a far higher

Power than the United States of America, even by him who said, "Thinkest thou that I can not beseech my Father, and he shall even now send me more than twelve legions of angels?" Then, when thinking and thinking and thinking about the right course to pursue, and none to counsel or advise with as other missionaries have, I am reminded again of Him who had a far more lonely mission. How lonely and sad was the God of Glory, toiling against a mighty stream, rushing, tearing, plunging stiff-necked humanity, that only he could save. Little wonder that is recorded of Him, "He withdrew into a mountain apart, to pray." If my faith were but more simple I would take him at His word, for He says, "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God who giveth to all men liberally and upbraideth not."

We wish we had more means at our command, but feel on one hand that we are paid more than we are worth and on the other that you will allow us proportionately as much as the appropriations will admit. We have three boys with us now, and it is wonderful how the clothing and food goes.

We had hard work to get the first one and it was several months before we got the others. Even now the elders--Eskimo--consider that we are feeding and clothing them, so they are that much ahead. Children are ordered about by any one older than they are, regardless of relationship. Maskin is a full orphan about 5-1/2 or 6 years old, and has grown 2 or 3 inches since coming with us.

Itorogen is about 10 years old, and was our first boy. These two we have had turned over to us completely, as far as papers and witnesses are concerned. Itorogen's father, however, seems to think he may still have a hand in his training, and has caused us no little trouble. Imnungan is a full orphan about 13 years old and has no relatives here but a sister, and he has but one eye. I did a great deal for his father while sick a long time, taking him food and medicine and

talking to him. The poor old man always listened very attentively, and tried to tell me he trusted Jesus, but he died and was buried as his fathers before him. I should like to send Imnungan and Itorogen to America (Carlisle) to school, if it could be arranged. It will be a great day for St. Lawrence when some of the boys or girls break away, and a greater victory if some from a native house should go than for my own boys. I may briefly state here that the average attendance for the year of 146 days taught has been 52.5. There were 9 who were neither absent nor tardy during the entire year, and more than as many more whose records are a very close "second." I feel tired now all the time that schools is out, for, tho the room is better ventilated than last year, it smells like a combined stable and pig-pen, for the skins they wear are tanned in urine, the ablutions (whenever they are done) are with urine and the hair dressed in urine, besides the smell of seal oil and of sin, for sin leaves its mark noticeable to smell as well as sight and hearing. I have become somewhat used to the smell, but that does not annul its effects. Mrs. C. had a very severe eczema of both hands due to her washing some poor suffering children. We should not mind it if the people were not so stubborn, and would only listen, think and ask questions. But the more they resist the more we long to see some fruit among them for Jesus. Perhaps I am stubborn too. I wish you would tell me what to do with those two refractory brothers who fought me last year. One of them wanted to whip me again this year because I punished a boy in school. The punishment was only a cuff with a book and a sharp reprimand, but Omogo came into school, bristling and bigoted, and demanded me to give him my hand for chastisement. Only God held him back. If I sent him to jail or banishment he would only be made worse

or carried away from Gospel influence. If sent to Indian Point, where he belongs, he would return next spring with others for vengeance. Can you advise me?

You forgot or at least did not enclose the list of goods to be retained from the Egan supplies. If in that list were some things needed at this place, would it not be well to order them sent from Seattle at once, as they could probably reach Nome in time for delivery this fall by the "Thetis." I shall try to get an order down for a shuttle spring for the sewing machine (Domestic). The only one we had broke last fall and left Mrs. C. in sore straits all winter, with the boys and reindeer herders to provide for and a lot of her own sewing to be done by hand--both slow and expensive.

Lest I should forget it in my letter later, may I trouble you to see that my name is on the list of those to whom the Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institute is sent? I have those for '97, '98, and '99 and have some papers for them ere long. The people are very reticent about giving me any information and I have not yet been able to make any good pictures. I should also like the reports of our Home and Foreign Boards of Missions. It is now time for my English speaking xxxxx young men in Bible study and I must go. "Constant dropping wears away great stones," and "While there's life there's hope," so we shall reap in due season for the Lord of Lords said, "Lo! I am with you." "If God be for us, who is against us?" May God bless you always.

Yours in Christ Jesus,

Edgar O. Campbell.

188

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,

General Agent of Education in Alaska,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Having received the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, under date of May 19, 1903, to my request, that you be sent to Boston to confer with the Baptist Board of Home Missions on matters connected with school work in Alaska, you are hereby directed to proceed to Boston early in July for the above purpose, and while en route to stop off at New York for similar conferences with Mission Boards located in that city.

While on said and the conferences being in the interests of the Government work in connection with your official duties, your actual necessary expenses on above trips--railroad, sleeping, and chair-car fares, and subsistence--will be paid from the fund for schools outside of incorporated towns in Alaska.

Very respectfully,

Commissioner.

Schools outside of Incorporated Towns, Alaska.

Sheldon Jackson

3

April	21	For trip to Carlisle, Pa., and New York on Government business		
		Street car, house to depot		05
		R. R. Fare, Washington to Carlisle	3	95
		R. R. fare, Carlisle to New York	5	65
		Lunch .05; Pullman sleeper $2.00	2	05
"	22	Pullman porter .15; breakfast, .50		65
		Street cars, New York .15; lunch .40		55
"	25	St. cars N.Y. .15; New York to Wash. 3.25	3	40
		Dinner 1.00; St. Car, Depot to House .05	1	05
		Notary public		25
			$17	60

Sheldon Jackson

190

Schools outside of Incorporated Towns, Alaska.

Sheldon Jackson

	3			
July	3	For trip to New York & Boston on Government business		
		Cab from house to B. & O. Depart		50
		Trunk to Depot .25; Washington to N.Y. 3.25	3	50
		Chair car Washington to New York	1	25
		Dinner 1.00; street cars N.Y. .10	1	10
		Transfer of trunk across New York		40
"	4	St.car tickets .10; lunch .55		65
"		R.R. fare New York to Boston&return	7	00
		Supper .50; Street car .05		55
"	5	Breakfast .35; dinner .25; supper .45; st.cars .10	1	15
"	6	Breakfast .40; dinner .30; supper .25; st.cars .10	1	05
"	7	Breakfast .35; dinner .30; supper .35, st. cars.20	1	20
"	8	Breakfast .50; dinner .30; supper .45; st.cars .25	1	50
		State-room on Sound S.S. to New York	1	00
		Trunk hotel to depot		25
		4 days Copley Square Hotel at $2.	8	00

191

July	9	Breakfast .35; street cars .10		.65
		Transfer trunk steamer to depot		25
		R.R. fare New York to Washington	3	85
		Chair car " " " "	1	25
		Lunch .30; trunk depot to house .25		55
		Cab B.& O. Depot to house		50
			$35	55
				25
				35.80

Notary Public 7th

Sheldon Jackson

Sheldon Jackson

Sheldon Jackson

182

Washington D.C. Aug 4 3

Mr Herbert B. Hamilton

Seattle Wash

Dear Sir

Yours enclosing Check for $105.50 pay-
ment of Eggler note & Interest is received Thanks
As requested I enclose you the release
of the Mortgage, which by the way I have not
received the papers. I think you could not
have sent it to me. I have the case filed
for record from 9 to secure notes for $14,683.03
the last one of which is due Dec 3. 1903.
However you will notice that the release
is made in Bank, so that if you have the
Mortgage you can file in what is necessary
& if you have not, you can secure it from
the record book. I write you last week
by registered mail, enclosing Mrs N. D.
Wood's obligations and asked you to look up
close the matter up with Finch Selleck
Stone & Day 31st Will thank you that
direction Eggler note & settle.
Very truly Yours

W. P. P.

August 3, 1903.

California Fruit Association,

Karlsbad, Cal.

Sirs:

Kindly send me your formula for keeping fruit without heating or sealing, and greatly oblige,

Yours truly,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

August 3, 1903.

Mr. D. L. Pierson,

East Northfield, Mass.

My dear Mr. Pierson:

Yours of June 30, enclosing check, was duly received as I was leaving for the National Educational Association at Boston. Upon my return your letter was so snowed under in my correspondence that I have just found it. Please excuse my delay in reply.

If life and health are spared I see no reason why I should not be able to give an address or lecture on Alaska in your church next winter in Brooklyn, as you request.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

* Which is "yours"?

W. F. P.

August 3, 1903/

Egg Producers' Association,
Ocean City, Cal.

Dear Sirs:

Please mail your formula for keeping eggs, and greatly oblige,

Yours truly,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

August 6, 1903.

Mr. M. Healy Wolfe,
Park College,
Parkville, Mo.

My dear Healy:

Your letter is received and I am glad to hear that you are gradually getting accustomed to the place and its ways. You probably remember that celebrated talk Col. Pratt gave at Carlisle on "Stick" as the students were about going out for the summer. That is a good motto for you and for me and for everybody else. There is no place in life where we do not sometimes get tired, and sometimes think that it would be better if we were somewhere else and sometimes wish we were somewhere else, but as a rule it is always best to just remain where we are and be faithful day by day. If we do that we usually are climbing up the ladder and making progress. I shall be glad to hear from you from time to time of how you are getting along and also answering any questions you may desire to put to me.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson.

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

August 6, 1903.

Rev. S. B. McCormick, D. D., L. L. D.,
President of Coe College,
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

My dear Dr. McCormick:

Much obliged for your note of August 3.

Very sincerely yours,

Theodore Learned

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. T. P.

August 6, 1903.

Rev. George Bailey,

Hearndon, Va.

My dear Mr. Bailey:

I enclose you a couple of letters which will give you information concerning the meeting of the College Commission. Some time when you call you may return the letters to me.

With kind regards to Mrs. Bailey and the dear children, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

118

August 6, 1903.

Mr. Marion Lawrence,
General Secretary,
Executive Committee of International Sabbath School Ass'n,
Winona Lake, Ind.

My dear Mr. Lawrence:

It is with great regret that I am not permitted to be with the Committee at Winona Lake. I hope you may have a very successful meeting and be wisely directed in the proposed advanced work. In case the Committee decide to increase their field work, giving additional force to the South, permit me to call your attention to Mr. Samuel B. Pride, of Charlotte, N. C. Mr. Pride is without doubt the ablest and most efficient Sunday School worker in connection with the Presbyterian colored church in the South.

In the Presbyterian General Assembly which met at Winona Lake in 1897 I was elected moderator of the same. At the General Assembly the following year at Winona Lake I was Chairman of the Committee of Bills and Overtures, which is the most important committee of that large body, and Mr. Pride was a member of the same. We had many difficult and perplexing problems before the Committee and I found Mr. Pride inteeligent and judicious in dealing with the same.

If his name should come prominently before you and you should wish further information it will give me pleasure to secure such information for you.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

W. F. P.

August 6, 1903.

Mr. Wm. Hamilton, Ph. D.,
c/o W. A. [redacted], Kelly
[redacted], Sitka Alaska

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

Your letters of July 11 and 17 are this morning received. I very heartily approve of your action in securing Mr. Richards for an assistant to Dr. Campbell. I hope you have it fully understood that he is to be an assistant and do whatever Dr. Campbell requires of him, for of course there cannot be two bosses on that island.

I have written Capt. Healy that in case you have left to ask one of the officers to arrange about taking in some extra food, for I do not think that Campbell has food enough for his family and Mr. Richards. Perhpas the officers on the cutter will have some provision to spare.

I have appointed Mrs. Gwin and a Miss Stevens teachers at Kodiak. Miss Mann has been appointed teacher at Ellamar on Prince Williams Sound. I have advised her not to go there until we are notified that the school house will be ready. The arrangement is for the people there to furnish the Government a suitable school-house and also furnish the fuel. If you steamer calls there confer with the postmaster, who is our correspondent and see what preparations have been made for the school. I probably will offer Kenai and Soldovia the same proposition. If you should stop at Soldovia and see anyone that seems to take an interest in schools you can say to them if the community will furnish a suitable school-house

and also furnish the fuel that the Government will probably be willing to send them a teacher and supply the school-books.

I feel very anxious to hear whether Spein and Sara ever got through with their herds safely to Bethel. All the accounts from Unalakleet have reported them as storm-bound on the Yukon River.

I feel very anxious concerning the right kind of a teacher for Sitka. Miss Stowell will be appointed assistant at Sitka. I am in correspondence with a Mrs. M. M. Burdick with regard to the principalship at Sitka and have sent her papers to Mr. Kelly to see what he thinks about her but have not yet heard. Miss Evans goesto Jackson, Alaska. As you visit the schools look into the question of extra unused school-books. I expect they had better be all returned to Washington except those that are very badly worn. They can be loaned out to children who are leaving school and going some distance from the school. It will help them keep the little education that they have received, but all the new books and those in good condition that have been laid aside better be returned here. We can send them penalty slips for the postage on them doen up in four-pound packages.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

1 A

August 8, 1903.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, M. D.,

Thief River Falls, Minn.

Dear Dr. Gambell:

Yours of August 5 is received. It will be impossible for me to get the report of Mr. Kimball. You can get the same result, however, if you will have your lawyer send to Mr. Kimball and secure his affidavit that he directed you to take charge of the mail, or in case the rules of the Department not allow him to make an affidavit, there is nothing to prevent your calling him as a witness.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

139

August 8, 1903.

Prof. Arthur C. Jackson,

Astor House, New York City.

My dear Professor:

Yours of the 6th, giving numbers of Territorial bills, is received with thanks. It is against official etiquette for a clerk like myself to press any matter before a Secretary or Assistant Secretary. It is not allowed by the rules of the Department, so that it will be impossible for me to see Judge Ryan concerning the Commissionership at St. Louis. I can only be of service in not going to see people, but in having them send for me to gain information from me.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

August 8, 1903.

Miss Ann Mann,

Independence, Oregon.

Madame:

I mail you today your contract for teaching at Ellamar. It will not, however, take effect until you are further notified by me that the school-house is ready for you, or will be ready at a certain designated time. It may be that before they get ready I may have another school to offer you in a larger place.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

(COPY) Anvik, June 17, 1897.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson

In account with

Pickards and Hendricks,

Invoice to Box No. 1.

To

1	Model House	$1.00
1	Fancy woven Grass Sack	.50
1	Plain " " "	.30
1	" " " Basket	.15
2	Pr. Fancy " " Socks	1.00
2	" " Fish Skin Boots (Loftac Soles)	2.00
1	" Plain " " "	.50
1	" Child's " " "	.25
1	Fish Skin Arrow Quiver	1.00
1	" " Pouch of Snuff-ashes	.15
1	" " Parky Woman's, fancy	1.50
4	" " House-wires (assorted)	.50
12	" " Bags "	3.00
1	Skein Fish-skin Thread	.05
1	Pr. " " Socks	.25
1	" " " Pants, woman's	.50
1	" " " Moccasins	.25
1	" " " Mittens	.25
1	" " " Gloves	.25
2	" woven Socks, of Gunny sacks	.50
2	" Deer Skin Mittens	1.50
1	" " " Gloves	.75
1	" " " Boots, child's	.50
2	Belts of Deer's teeth	2.00
1	" " Beads	1.25
1	" " Cotton	.50
1	" " Badger Claws	1.00
9	Fur Sacks and pouches - assorted	2.00
1	Bead ornamented House-wife	.25
1	Assorted Box	.25
1	Spool Fiber spun net twine	.25
1	Fiber Dipnet (King Salmon)	.60
1	" Gill " (Dog ")	1.75
6	Sets Iron wire wristlets	.25
1	" Beaver teeth, anklets	.25
1	" Labrets - Stone	.10
1	" Fire Sticks	.75
1	" Grass Dog harness	1.00
1	Bone Comb	.05
1	Stone skin Scraper	.10
2	" Axes	1.00
1	Doll with winter costume	.25
		$30.25

Received payment,

(signed) Pickards & Hendricks.

(COPY) Anvil, June 17, 1897. 207

206

Dr. Sheldon Jackson

In account with

Pickards and Hendricks.

Invoice to Box No. 2.

To

1	Drum	$1.00
1	Model House	1.00
1	Set Dancing rings	.25
1	Small mask	.10
1	Large broad knife	.75
1	Small " "	.25
1	Large curved knife	.50
1	Small " "	.25
1	Bone Cutter	.25
3	Awls and stone	.75
1	Large mat	1.50
1	Knife sheath	.25
1	Wooden box	.75
5	Plain Plates	1.50
3	Painted "	1.50
3	Inlaid "	3.50
2	Door mats	.75
1	Bow and 6 arrows	2.00
1	Long throwing spear and handle	.75
1	Pr. Woman's Show Shoes	3.00
1	" Man's " "	3.00
1	Canoe paddle	.75
1	Snow shovel	.50
1	Ice scoop	.75
3	Salmon spears	1.00
1	Fish rake	.25
1	" Pole & line & hook	.25
1	Model dip-net frame	.15
3	" Fish Traps	3.00
1	" Sled - Bone	1.00
1	" " Wood	.50
1	Jumping Jacket	.15
1	Toy used in Dance	.25
5	Small wood spoons	1.25
1	Wood Pail	.75
1	Snuff mixing Bowl, Pestle & Sifter.	1.00
1	Adz or Ax	.75
1	Bone Bark Peeler	.25
1	Earthen Lamp	.25
2	Large masks	1.50
1	Doz. fancy birch bark baskets	4.00
2	Grass fish sacks	.75
1	Birch bark baby basket	.25
1	Model Canoe	1.00
1	Fish Skin Cap	.50
1	Earthen Jar or Cooking pot	1.00
1	Pr. Deer Skin Pants	3.00
1	Fancy suit Buckskin (coat, pants & moccasins).	12.00
1	Earthen Jar.	1.00
		$61.40

Received Payment,

(signed) Pickards & Hendricks.

(COPY) Cape Prince of Wales.

CURIOS FOR OMAHA EXPOSITION.

Purchased by W. T. Lopp.

Cape prince of Wales, Alaska.

	1	Antlers & deer skin (for mounting)	$2.00
		from C. P. of W. Herd	
1 Bale.		Seal and Beluga net	1.50
	2	Pokes	.80
	1	Pair Snow and Slush ice Shoes	.25
	1	Slab Whale Bone 3 1/2 lbs.	3.50
1 Bundle	2	Duck spears & Handle	.65
	1	Kyak seal spear	.25
	1	Walrus spear	.80
	4	Mastodon teeth	.25
	3	Pairs Boots	1.50
	1	"Thl-hok" (for hooking in dead Seals)	.40
Box No. 1.	1	Stone Lamp	.60
	2	Mastodon Arrows & Reindeer Moss	1.00
	1	" Tusk	1.00
		Coil of Thong & spear point (for Walrus spear)	.35
		Tin pail (made of cans)	.15
		Model House (should be banked and covered with earth about an inch) -	1.25
Box No. 2.		Child's toy sled (made of jaw bones of seal)	.10
		Boy's Bow and Arrows	.20
	1	Whale's Jaw bone (when sawed is used for soling sleds.	1.50
			$18.10

(COPY)

MORAVIAN MISSION,

CARMEL, ALASKA.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,

To Moravian Mission, Carmel, Alaska: Dr.

1897.
June 21. To

1	Long Box Curios	
	Contents:-	
1	Man's Parka	$4.25
1	Woman's "	4.00
1	Pair Woman's Boots	3.00
1	Gasbruk (rain coat)	1.20
1	Seal skin	1.00
1	Helmet	2.50
1	Paddle	.25
4	Grass Baskets	.60
5	Sq. skins	.20
1	Native Dance Ivory	4.50
1	Three-prong spear	.50
2	Hurling spears	.50
2	Bows	1.25
5	Arrows	.50
1	Three-hole bidarka	2.50
	Fish skin boots and grass socks	.50
1	Two-hole bidarka	1.50
1	One hole bidarka	1.00
1	Bidarka	1.25
2	Pair Snow Shoes	.50
1	Bidarra	.50
1	Sleigh & 7 dogs ivory	.90
	Kantak and Spoon	.30
3	Watch chains, ivory	3.75
	Knife, fork and spoon - ivory.	1.00
	Total ----------	$38.00

(COPY)

A. E. KARLSON,
UNALAKLIK, ALASKA.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,

Dear Sir:

The following is a list of curios that I have procured and boxed up for you.

(signed) A. E. Karlson.

Box No. 1.

No. 1 Talugat fish trap
2 Taguluk snow shoes
3 Aranak atigo, diminutive of woman parka
4 Ekisak, Kiak used at Noatok & Kotzebue Sound
5 Kiak, used for seal hunting round northern Sound
6 Kararut, arrows,
7 Pisixak, bow -
8 Mangrak, protector for the wrist,
9 Aranaugok, doll,
10 Mannat & anautarck, fish line & killing stick for tom cod.
11 " " " "
12 " " "
13 Niksinat, fish line for blue fish,
14 Aherat, ball (pronounce the h as the German "Ch" when marked in this way.)
15 Polaren, shovel,
16 Nujakpit, birch spear,
17 Saverat, " "
18 Capon, whale "
19 Nugitpit, Seal "
20 " " "
21 " " "
22 Neohton, chilling tool,
23 Onaret, Siberian sled,
24 Onet, Malimut Sled,
25 Asigaulit, a tool the seal hunters use to scratch in the ice with as to make the same noise as the seal.
26 Kautak, ladle,
27 " "
28 Kinaraun, a dipper for taking out the ice from the fishing hole.
29 Nahaluk, bathing cap.
30 Kalorsn, bone dipper
31 Kinarok, mask of a man. The whale in his mask signifies that the man with that mask wants to be treated with whale meat.
32 Mask of a wolf.
33 Kenik, Kinarok, wolverine mask.
34 Kinarok, mask of a man. The tom cod in the mouth signifies that the man with that mask wants to eat frozen fish.
35 Amaret pogodak, root basket.
36 Kisautak, bag made of tom cod teeth.
37 Nasahak amak, hat made of roots.
38 Angon atigi, diminutive of man's parka.
39 Silangak, rain coat.
40 Aroslik, The chiefs dancing mittens.
41 Quimwik, big ivory pipe.
42 Isarevik, sewing bags.
43 Tramiulit, tobacco bags.
44 Ivoroksin, root pick.
45 Olinian, stone axe.
46 Equne.tanming took,
47 Tatteregam nevok, crow feet,
48 Nalshoveak, slippers.
49 Nerik mannak, fish line and hook for whitefish.
50 Ibigit atulak, straw socks,

Box No. 2.

3 Utkosik, Clay pots.
1 Nannik, Stone lamp.
1 Agomak, basket.
2 Ojarak, stones from Siberia.

Box No. 3
or Barrel.
No. 1 Agomak, basket, and in the same are packed
2 Meluckonik, snuff boxes containing native
2 Ojamik, needle cases.
2 Ivorolik, ear rings.
2 Coloon, finger rings.
55 Maktorit, buttons.
2 Telak,
1 Onet, sled made of bone.
2 Milugevik, cigar-tips.
2 Ilagetil, combs.
1 Cablekaravik, caps case.
2 Kiak, made of bone.
No. 2. Ajephat, oblong wooden box and in the same are packed:
3 Quinivik, ivory popes. On one are engraved the mission sta-
1 Ihslarovik, bags made of outt-r feet (and the arrival) (tion.
of the Lapps.)
3 Ojamik, fetishes.
1 Cokoblik, whale tail (unfinished) worn by the men who kills the whale out hunting.
1 Asigaulit, described in the preceding part.
1 Aranik, black whale made of ivory.
Obogosiro, forks.
No. 21 Sanjak, drum.
22 Kigilivaung higuts, mammoth teeth.
23 Torak, large walrus tusk.
24 Wiek cobera , net for seal catching made of thong.

Box No. 4.
One Large Size Council House.-In Canvas wrapping.
One Omiak, large size skin boat for
One Kilaklut limjat, bird skin mat.

Box No. 3
or Barrel: 1 Atutak, spoon,
3 Negin, tools for hauling net over,
1 Neokton, drilling tool,
4 Coquin, bone knives,
1 Sanik, stone knife,
1 Kerelutak, a tool of stone to untie knots with,
5 Olo, chopping knives of stone,
2 Napaksin, ivory blocks,
1 Cokian, tooth pick,
No. 3. Kajokton, oblong wooden bucket,
4 Katanok, round wooden bucket,
5 Tomnarauk, wooden bowl,
6 Kaloren, wooden dipper,
7 Kinarok, mask of the water spirit,
8 Olinian, stone axes,
9 Equng, tool for tanning skins,
10 Kararesksulit, a reloading tool,
11 Nalsheneak, slippers,
12 Vorerak, seal skin boots,
13 Kamisongahak, lady water boots,
14 Atingak, man's low fur boots,
15 Anut, dog harness,
16 Kilaktut, straw mats,
17 Karigi, council house,
18 Isigak, eye protector,
19 Toglovok, small wooden box,
20 " " " "

(COPY)

CURIOS FROM ST. LAWRENCE ISLAND.

Presented to Sheldon Jackson by Mr. V. C. Gambell, St.Lawrence Island,Alaska.

1 Sack of ivory.
Canoe - [illegible].
Armor - bundle.

Box No. 1.
Bird skins.

Box No. 2.
House, poke, dog-harness, bone from calf whale, toy harpoon, ball, old meat knife, fish spear, toe corks for ice, ivory wrist guard, bow-string, intestine scraper, ivory string of toys, fox skulls, paddles, work baskets, mufflers, botanical specimens, eggs, hook-fish, comb-grass in boots, native checkers, wooden dishes, and a tobacco pouch.

Box No. 3.
Fancy snow coat, hunters bag for cartridges, doll, summer boots, woman's summer breeches, woman's summer coat, man, birdskin coat, and drum .

Box No. 4.
Fur seal skins for mounting

---oOo---

Bureau of Education
Aug 11th 8

Miss Willamette Allendder
Seattle
Wash.

Wired Sitka School Board in your favor
Have Pacific Teacher's Agency Seattle
Recommend you to Sitka

Official
College Bur of Education
Washington

Sheldon Jackson

W. F. P.

August 17, 1903.

Prof. Samuel B. Pride,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Professor:

Yours of August 25 is received. I wrote to Mr. Lawrence, Secretary of the International S. S. Association, concerning your appointment. I have just had a response from him that the funds of the Association would not justify the appointment of another agent for the colored people of the South.

Regretting the failure of your application, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. E. T.

August 18, 1903.

Sir:

S. J.

I have the honor to recommend, if it meets with your approval, that a letter be addressed to the Honorable, the Secretary of the Treasury, requesting, if it be compatible with the rules of the service, that one of the captains of the revenue marine service now on duty in Bering Sea, upon his return in the fall from Unalaska to Seattle, be respectfully requested to bring with him four or five Eskimo children that are now at the Methodist Mission at Unalaska awaiting transportation to the Carlisle Training School, and give them into the care of Mr Charles Black, Seattle Hardware Co. Seattle., who will forward them to Carlisle.

As it is sound policy for the Government to educate, train, and prepare a portion of the Indian children of the western states and territories for intelligent leadership among their own people and for citizenship through the training of the non-reservation schools, so it should be a part of that same policy to bring a limited select number of the brightest children from Alaska to the States to learn the ways, social manners, standards of conduct, resources, and public opinions of our people first-hand and place them in the non-reservation Indian schools, where they can be suitably trained and prepared to return to their people as teachers and leaders in education, business, society, and government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully,

your obedient servant,

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior.

Acting Commissioner.

Washington D.C.
1903

Madam

In typewriting My letters, you will please write in full all abreviated words as far as you can make them out, except the abreviations for States.

The letters are to be Copied in Chronological order as arranged by Myself.

They will follow one another on the same page with a narrow space between.

The first letter of a new year will Commence on a new page 1/4 of the way down the page

The type writing must be Confined within lines drawn from the dots or holes on each page.

The writing to be only on one side of the page

The paper comes in blocks or packages of six double sheets to a block. And the pages are to be numbered with a lead pencil Consecutively through the Books + not by sheets.

When a block is finished

2

tie it together with the red cord in the box.

You will make the lines as close together as your Machine will allow. Single Space

Use a ribbon on your Machine that will copy blue in the letter press book. This is essential All your work is to be "letter-press" Copied.

When you have filled in the first "block" please send it in for inspection before you go farther.

Do Not use your ribbon longer than that you can get from it a clear impression.

On returns I will pay you for good work at the rate of five Cents a page, also furnish paper & ribbon

Trusting that the Arrangement will prove Satisfactory

I remain Respectfully

Sheldon Jackson

Washington D.C.
~~Dec 16th~~ 1903.

Washington [illegible] 3

Messrs H. C. Bradstreet & Co

207 Broadway New York

Sir

Enclosed find my check for [illegible]

Please send me two reams (Extra) of

your Imperial Fibre Copying paper

Oblige

Yours [illegible]

Shel[illegible]

SUGGESTIONS TO ALASKA MISSIONARIES CONCERNING NATIVE HERDERS.

The United States Bureau of Education for the purpose of benefitting, elevating, and assisting to self-support the natives of Alaska, and securing from the several missions that have been loaned reindeer uniformity of action in the employment and instruction of native herders, makes the following suggestions.

First, That promising young natives be selected by the missionaries and encouraged to become apprentices for a period of five years in learning the care and management of reindeer.

Second, For their encouragement at the expiration of each year of the five years of apprenticeship each native apprentice be loaned two female deer. If any apprentice shall leave the herd before the expiration of the five years apprenticeship he shall forfeit the deer and their increase, if the general superintendent and local superintendent shall judge that his reasons are not sufficient for such action. That at any time during the apprenticeship, the local superintendent has power to remove any herder if the cause for removal is deemed to be just by the general superintendent.

Third, At the close of the apprenticeship, if the herder has been faithful and gives promise of making a good deer man, then the deer that have been loaned him (together with the increase) with a sufficient number of deer from the Government or Mission herd as shall make the whole number fifty, shall be loaned him for a period of twenty years from the close of his apprenticeship, but only upon and in consideration of the following agreements and limitations.

1. During the period of twenty years from the date of this new loan the herder agrees not to sell, exchange, give, kill or in any way dispose of any female deer, except to the Government. The

herder can, however, during this second loan dispose of male reindeer for the support of his family, upon the written approval in duplicate of the local superintendent.

2. The herder further agrees that in the case of his death before the expiration of the said twenty years, the herd shall return to the Government or Mission for redistribution to his heirs provided in the judgment of the superintendent and local superintendent any of the said heirs have the requisite skill and knowledge to manage them.

If none of the said heirs have the requisite skill to manage the herd properly, but manifest a desire to learn, then the herd shall be kept for them until they learn, when the herd with half the increase shall be returned to said heir or heirs. The other half of the increase being retained by the Government or Mission which has had charge of the herd.

In case there is no heir competent to take charge of the herd, or that cares to learn, then the superintendent and local superintendent shall redistribute the herd, making as far as possible suitable provision for the widow and children of the deceased and for his parents if dependent upon him for a living.

3. During the twenty years of probation each native herder shall be under the control of the local mission.

4. If a disagreement shall arise between a herder and his local superintendent, the matter shall be submitted to the general superintendent (or some one selected by him to act in his stead) for arbitration, and an appeal can be taken from the general superintendent to the United States Commissioner of Education, or in case of a mission to the general society to which the mission belongs.

5. The herder shall agree to make an annual report (or furnish information to the local superintendent , in order that he may make

an annual report) of said herd to the General Agent of Education in Alaska, of all things of interest pertaining to the herd and allow at any time inspection of the herd by the General Superintendent or such other official as shall be designated by the Government.

6. If any of the conditions or agreements above written are violated by said herder, the Missionary in charge at his discretion can take charge of the herd of said herder, until the next visit of the General Agent of Education in Alaska, or his deputy, when a hearing shall be given to all parties interested, and a decision rendered by the Agent or his deputy.

If the action of the Missionary is approved by the said General Agent or his deputy, then the herd with all its increase shall return to the Missionary Society which loaned the original herd.

7. If this agreement with its conditions and limitations is faithfully complied with by the said herder then all and every reindeer in his charge, including living fawns born to the same, at the expiration of the twenty years shall become his private property to be disposed of as he sees fit, and shall thereafter be freed from all the conditions and limitations of the within agreement.

W. F. P.

August 27, 1903.

Rev. Edward Marsden,

Saxman, Ketchikan,

Alaska.

Dear Edward:

I have the privilege of sending you a check for $100.00 for the church building. The money is from Mrs. William Thaw, P. O. Box 1086, Pittsburgh, Pa. Write her a good letter of thanks and tell her about your work.

With kind remembrances to Mrs. Marsden, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Enclosure

W. F . P.

August 27, 1903.

134

Messrs. S. Foster & Co.,
26 California St.,
San Francisco, Cal.

Sirs:

Enclosed find check to your order for $50.00 which you will please place to the credit of Dr. E. O. Campbell, Gambell, St. Lawrence Island. Please return me receipt for the same in duplicate.

Truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Enclosure

A READING JOURNEY IN ALASKA.

By Sheldon Jackson, D.D.,LL.D.

U. S. GENERAL AGENT OF EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

No journey to the Pacific Coast whether in pursuit of science or pleasure is complete that does not include Alaska. No lover of the grand and beautiful in nature has feasted his eyes on the best, that has not looked upon the marvelous coast of the "Land of the Sundown Sea."

No American can appreciate the extent of his country until he visits Bering Straits and finds himself but two miles from Russia-in Asia, or visits the western end of the Aleutian chain of islands and finds himself a thousand miles west of Honolulu. No statesman can grasp the future possibilities of that province until he has traversed the thousands of miles of unsurpassed fishing banks, or traveled over the immense areas of gold-producing gravels, the mountains of gold, silver, copper and iron ores, and seen the coal and oil fields of Alaska,- the coming home of hundreds of thousands of prosperous citizens, the future great northland State.

Alaska contains 590,807 square miles, an area equal to all the United States east of the Mississippi River and north of the Gulf States. Its extreme length from east to west is 2,200 miles in an air line, as far as from New York to [illegible]. Its extreme breadth from north to south is 1,400 miles. The coast line of Alaska measures 26,000 miles, or two and one half times more than the Atlantic and pacific coast lines of the remaining portion of the United States.

Commencing at Dixon Inlet in latitude 54 40' the coast sweeps in a long regular curve northwest to the entrance of Prince William Sound, a distance of 550 miles; thence 725 miles south and west to

Unamik Pass at the end of the Alaska Peninsula. From this Pass the Aleutian Chain of islands sweep 1075 miles in a long curve almost across to Japan. North of Unamik Pass the coast forms a zig-zag line north and west to Bering Straits 1537 miles; and from Bering Straits northward and eastward to Point Barrow 549 miles; and from Point Barrow eastward and southward to the International Boundary Line with Canada 1126 miles.

The physical figuration naturally divides it into three districts, the Yukon, extending from the Alaskan range of mountains to the Arctic Ocean; the Aleutian range embracing the Alaska peninsula, and the islands west of 155 of west longitude; and the Sitkan including southeastern Alaska.

Alaska is the great island region of the United States having off its southeastern coast a large archipelagos with over 10,000 separate islands aggregating an area equal to 14,142 square miles; the Kodiak group aggregating 5676 miles; the Shumagan group containing 1031 square miles; the Aleutian group with an area of 6391 square miles, and the Bering Sea group with 3963 square miles.

It is the region of the highest mountain peaks in the United States, the great coast range of Californiaand the Rocky Mountain range of Colorado and Montana unite in Alaska to form peaks from 15 to over 20 thousand feet in height.

Alaska contains the great volcanic system of the United States. Grewingk enumerates 61 volcanoes, a few of which are smoking most of the time. It is the great glacier region from Dixon's Entrance to Unamik Pass, a distance of 2,000 miles are found the most remarkable glaciers in the world.

Alaska abounds in hot and mineral springs.

It contains not only the largest river in North America but

one of the large rivers of the world.

In addition to the remarkable natural features of Alaska which will always attract attention; it is equally rich in material resources. Its cod fish banks greatly exceed in extent the better known banks off New Foundland and the Norwegian coast. Herring, bass, mackeral, halibut, salmon, and other valuable food fishes of commerce abound. The salmon pack of Alaska in 1901 amounted to $6,926,167. Since the transfer of Alaska to the United States the value of furs sent to market is estimated at $50,000,000. Coal has been found in many sections. Iron is common to many sections of the territory; superior qalities of marble exist in inexhaustible quantities; a fine quality of bismuth is found on Vostovia Mountain, Kaolin , fire coal, gypsum, graphite, tin, amethyst, zeolites, genets agates, cornelians, fossil ivory, are also found. Sulphur exists in large quantities in almost pure state. The chief attention however in minerals is given at present to the opening of gold and copper mines. The yield of gold last year was about $20,000,000

Contrary to the prevailing opinion of the public, Alaska has considerable agricultural and horticultural possibilities. Through southern Alaska between the mountains and the sea are many natural prairies with rich soil and vegetable mould and clay covered with perrenial wild grasses that are susceptible of profitable cultivation; and even in the great Yukon Valley almost under the Arctic Circle on a frozen soil the Agricultural Experiment Station of the government has demonstrated that oats, barley, wheat, and hardy garden vegetables can be raised with profit. Arctic and Sub-Arctic and Southern Alaska alike are covered in summer with bautiful wild flowers and toothsome wild berries. The red and black currants , gooseberries, cranberries, raspberries, thimbleberries, salmonberries, blueberries, killiknikberries, heathberries and roseberries, grow in great abundance in all sections

of Alaska. Wild strawberries abound in certain sections.

Alaska has two distinctly marked climates --- southeast Alaska and the Aleutian islands, together with the coast and islands between bordering on the Pacific Ocean, have a mild climate created by the kuro-siwo, or warm Japan current of the Pacific. North of the coast range of mountains inland, Alaska has in a general way an arctic winter and a tropical summer--the thermometer often rising above 100 degrees in summer and from 50 to 70 below zero in winter.

Alaska was first discovered by the Russians. As early as 1684 two small half-decked trading vessels commanded by Simeon Deshneff and Feodore Alexieff passed through Bering Straits and looked upon the American continent. In 1711 a Cossack, Peter I. Poppeff, gave an account of the Diomede Islands between America and Asia and the Indian report of the continent of America beyond. In 1731 the Northwest coast of America (Alaska) was visited by Michael Gwoosdeff. On the 16th of July, 1744, Chirekoff in command of the [illegible] ship in Behring's celebrated expedition fitted out by Empress Catherine, visited the coast of Alaska, reaching as far east in the neighborhood of Sitka. Three days later Capt. Bering discovered the Aleutian Islands and the following winter remained on Bering Island, where he died from exposure December 8th. In 1871, Pushkareff and party wintered at False Pass in the Alaska Peninsula. This was the first part of Europeans to winter on the mainland of Alaska.

The first trading post was erected by Gregory Shelikoff on Kodiak Island.

There are three principal highways to Alaska, (1) from San Francisco or Puget Sound westward and northward by sea through the Pass of the Aleutian chain of islands to St. Michael, and from thence inland by the Yukon River. (2) From San Francisco or Puget Sound by Ocean in

northwestern direction to Valdez at the head of Prince William Sound, and from thence over the new military road, (or by the railway that is reported to be under construction during the season of 1903) into the Copper River, the Tanana country and the Yukon Valley. (3) From Seattle north along the coast to Skagway. --

"The Reading Journey in Alaska" chooses the latter.

Owing to some deficiency in our early study of geography we never learned that a voyage could be made from Seattle to Alaska along a quiet inland sea in an ocean steamer for over a thousand miles without so much as entering the waters of the Pacific Ocean, or having the opportunity of becoming seasick.

At Dixon's Entrance in latitude 54 40', the steamship enters Alaska and there it also enters the Alexandra Archipelago, which extends from Dixon's Entrance north to Skagway about 300 miles.

The labyrinth of channels around and between the islands that are in some places less than a quarter of a mile wide, and yet too deep to drop anchor, the mountains rising from the water's edge from 1000 feet, and covered with dense forests of evergreen far up into the snow that crowns their summits; the frequent track of the avalanche, cutting a broad road from mountain-top to water's edge; the beautiful cascades born of glaciers or the overflow of high inland lakes, pouring over mountain precipices or gliding like a silver ribbon down their sides; the deep glacier sea-fiords, cleaving the mountains far into the interior; the beautiful kaleidoscopic vistas opening up among the innumerable islets; mountain tops domed, peaked, and sculptured by glaciers; the glaciers themselves sparkling and glistening in the sunlight, dropping down from the mountain heights like some great swollen river, filled with drift-wood and ice, and suddenly arrested in its flow---all go to to make this one of the most remarkable sheets of water within reach

of the tourist.

At the western end of the Dixon entrance is Jackson, the [illegible] of the principal Presbyterian Mission among the Hydahs of Prince of Wales Island, and at the eastern end is Fort Tongas, a native village that from 1857 to 1877 was occupied by United States Troops.

Near Tongas is the entrance to Portland Channel, which marks the beginning of the international boundary line between British Columbia and Alaska. This boundary since the discovery of gold in the Cassiar Mines has been a subject of dispute between Great Britain and the United States. The United States claims the line established by treaty between Great Britain and Russia, and which was recognized by the official maps of Great Britain up to the year 1898. The treaty declares that the boundary line was passed to the north along the "Portland channel as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th degree north latitude; from this last mentioned point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude (of the same meridian) and finally from the said point of intersection the said meridian line of the 141 in its prolongation as far as the Frozen Ocean. x x x That whenever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the 56 of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141 of west longitude shall prove to be at the distance of more than ten marine leagues from the Ocean, x x x x shall be formed by a line parallel to the winding of the coast and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom."

The British contention is that the sheet of water now known as Portland Channel, is not the sheet of water that was meant by the treaty; they also contend that the ten marine leagues from shore does

not mean the following of the windings of the coast around the bays and fiords, but means ten marine leagues from the outer point of the bays whether straight lines drawn across the bays from headland to headland. If this contention is allowed it will add many hundreds of miles of valuable gold mines to the British side, and that is the purpose of the contention.

A second purpose is to be able to [illegible] a seaport town at the head of Lynn Channel, in order that Canada may have access to its Klondike possessions without passing through United States territory.

[illegible] miles to the northward on Annette Island is a colony of civilized Tsimpseans known as New Metlakahtla, or Mr. Duncan's Colony. They number about 800 people and possess the largest and finest church building in Alaska. Their principal industries are a sawmill and salmon cannery.

Passing Saxman, a small Presbyterian mission to the natives, [illegible] in Tongas Narrows, is Ketchikan, an irregular but thriving village. This is usually the first stopping place for north bound steamers in Alaska. It is the center of promising gold and copper mines and also of large salmon canneries.

The next stop is at Wrangel, 157 miles north of Dixon Entrance. When I first visted it in 1877 it had the appearance, as a Missionary afterwards expressed it, "of a mud hole and wharf." It has, however, a history connected with a struggle for supremacy between the old Hudson Bay Company and the Russian American Fur Company. In 1834 the Hudson Bay Company fitted out an expedition with colonists cattle and arms to effect forcible settlement on Russian territory at the mouth of Stikine river. Baron Wrangel, governor of Russia-America, learning of the expedition dispatched Lieutenant Dionysius Zaremba in an armed Brig, accompanied by the Schooner "Chilchat" to Wrangel Island

at the mouth of the Stikine where he erected Fort Dionysius and prevented the landing of the expedition of the Hudson Bay Company. The battle was transferred from Alaska to Europe between the courts of St. Petersburg and London, and finally compromised by the Russian Company leasing to the Hudson Bay Company a strip of the coast in southeast Alaska for hunting and trading posts, and on the first of June, 1840, the Russian flag was lowered and the British flag hoisted over Fort Dionysius to remain there until the British flag gave place to the Stars and Stripes in 1867.

The Russian lease which was for ten years, proved so satisfactory to both parties that it was renewed for a second term for ten years, and afterwards for two short terms of four years each.

The British occupation of Fort Dionysius was not a peaceful one. In year the natives killed the Commander of the Fort and assembled two thousand warriors laying siege to it and would have captured it but for the timely arrival of two British vessels. What they failed to do in years they accomplished in 1846 when they captured the Post.

When in 1867 the United States came into possession a new military post was erected at a cost of $150,000 which in 1877 when the Army withdrew from Alaska, was sold for a few hundred dollars. Some of the principal buildings of the Post are still standing.

The discovery of gold on the Stikine River in the Cassiar district in 1863 gave the first boom to Alaska, when three or four thousand miners in the fall would come down the river , many of them wintering at Wrangel and spending the hard earnings of the summer in dissipation. With the decline of these mines this boom died out.

In 1898 in the effort to secure a British route to the Klondike mines, it was reported that the Canadian Government would build a

road from the head of the Stikine river to the mines. This brought other thousands to Wrangel as the shipping port of the mines. The natives were bought out, houses went up in every direction, costly wharves were built out on the harbor for shipping. This boom also collapsed and has left Wrangel with empty houses and deserted streets. Its principal industry at present is a saw mill.

The next place of importance is Juneau, on Gastineau Channel 167 miles north of Wrangel. It has a population of and is the most important city in southeast Alaska. The mines which attract the population and have been the sources of its prosperity, were first discovered in 1870 by two miners, Harris and Juneau, and those on the neighboring island in 1881. The Treadwell mine on Douglas island has proved the largest and best developed mine so far opened in Alaska.

The City of Juneau is compressed in a narrow ravine between two perpendicular mountains 1500 feet high.

86 miles north is Haines, a thriving village with a large U S. Military Post, and a prosperous mission of the Presbyterian church among the natives. Twelve glaciers are visible from the village.

Eleven miles to the north brings to Skagway, the head of navigation on the Chilchat inlet, the eastern arm of Lynn Channel. Skagway with a population of is a commercial entrepot for the trade of a very large mining area in both Canada and the United States.

From this point commences the White Pass railroad, which in 1903, is completed from Skagway, 132 miles over the mountains to White Horse Rapids on the Yukon River. At the summit of the mountains miles from Skagway our journey leaves the territory of the United States From the summit to White Horse Rapids by rail and from White Horse Rapids to Dawson, 456 miles by steamer and thence miles down the Yukon river to Eagle, where we again enter Alaska.

At the summit of the mountains, miles from Skagway, the journey leaves the Territory of Alaska and passes into that of the north west territory of Canada. Over this summit on the north side are the sources of the mighty Yukon River.

This is one of the great rivers of the world. What the Amazon is to South America, and the Mississippi River to the central portion of the United States, the Yukon is to Alaska. Its tributaries penetrate every portion of the great central section of that district. Taking its rise within miles of the Pacific Ocean it flows across the north west territory of Canada and across the entire width of Alaska from east to west. Across its five mouths and intervening delta is is 70 miles. Standing upon the one shore of the delta the tablelands bordering the other cannot be seen. For the frist thousand miles of its course its average width is nearly 5 miles, and above Fort Yukon it widens a distance of 20 miles. It is navigable for light-draft steamers for 2,000 miles to Fort Selkirk, and even beyond that point with short portages around the rapids, while its tributaires, the Anvik, Koyukuk, Tanana, Porcupine, White Pelly, and other streams are navigable from 100 to 500 miles each. A middle-aged lady, who at an early date was following her husband to the newly discovered Klondyke mines was so impressed with the continual steaming up this great river day and night, week after week, for three weeks without passing a single large town and only seeing small Indian settlements, or here and there a fishing camp or traders' post, while the great yellow flood seemed to flow on and on with but little diminution in volume, that she felt as if she had been on the river for ages and broke out with the hysterical exclamation, "Will it never come to an end; must I continue to go on and on forever and ever!" and retiring to her stateroom found relief in a good cry

Like the Mackenzie River of Canada and the Lena of Siberia which rise in the south and flow northward, the Yukon feels the influence of the warmertemperature in the spring first at its source. The ice brought down by the spring freshets of the upper Yukon is piled upon the firmer unbroken ice of the lower stream with the result of accumulating great masses of ice and water until the weight of the ice and the increased pressure of the gathered waters force out the river bank. This process is repeated again and again lower down the river. This breaking up of the ice on the Yukon is one of the grand sights of the earth, rivaling in interest the remarkable auroras of the winter months in that northern altitude. Upon such occasions great masses of ice from 8 to 10 feet thick are hurled with Titanic force into the river banks, gouging out yards of soil and up-rooting great trees before the momentum of the ice is checked. Thus unceasingly through centuries this great stream goes on leveling down the hills of central Alaska, picking up the soil and carrying it in solution hundreds of miles to the coast and depositing it in the sea at the mouth of the river. The trees thus carried out to sea are Nature's provision for fuel for the Eskimo on the treeless coast of Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean, drift-wood being their only fuel. The silt thus carried out into Bering Sea is shoaling the sea for a hundred miles from the mouth of the river. The vast delta region of the Yukon, 70 miles wide and a hundred miles back from the Ocean, is filled with marshes and lakes and liable to overflows, it is also a breeding ground of innumerable wild geese and other fowl. This great river with its network of arms is said also to be connected by portages with the great arctic region to the north and the Kuskokwim Valley to the south-west, so that the natives with their canoes can reach places thousands of miles distant.

12.

At the terminus of the railroad at White Horse Rapids the traveller in summer takes a steamer down the river for 453 miles to Dawson, the capital of the North West Territory of Canada and the center of the Klondyke mines. Dawson is the terminus of the route of the larger steamers that ply on the Yukon River between Bering Sea at St. Michael and Dawson.

92 miles down the river from Dawson brings to the international boundry line between Canada and Alaska and at that point the traveller again enters Alaska. 10 miles below the boundry line is Eagle where there is a United States military post (Fort Egbert), the seat of the judicial district No. , a Presbyterian mission and a small mining population.

190 miles farther on the Yukon brings to Circle City, that in 1895 and 1896 was the largest white settlement in Alaska, being the distributing point for the rich placer mines on Birch Creek, which is a river 6 miles east of Circle City and runs a distance of between 200 and 300 miles in a general course parallel to the Yukon River. The city was founded in the fall of 1894 and named because of its nearness to the Arctic Circle. In 1896 it had the largest collection of neat, well-built log cabins of probably any other place in existence. The log residence of the agent of the North-American Transportation and Trading Co. is said to cost $20,000., and the log residence of Mr. Jack McQueston, a pioneer trader, is said to cost $15,000, while the log opera house cost over $30,000. in 1896 the place had a population of over 2,000 people; in 1897 about 50, the balance having stampeded to the Klondyke mines. The Episcopal Church has a mission and hospital at this point, and during the boom days the United States Bureau of Education had a public school. Since the decline of 1897 the mining population has gradually been

returning to Circle City, the richness of the Bear Creek mines being too great to permanently abandon.

Leaving Circle City down the river, the journey enters upon what is known as the Yukon Flats. Here for a distance of 200 miles the river broadens out into a lake-like expanse 80 miles wide filled with many islands and no hills visible on either side. In a former period when the Rampart Mountains stood a barrier to the drainage westward, the present plain covering an area of from 16 to 20 thousand miles was an immense inland sea into which the Pelly, the White, the Stewart, the Birch, and other streams pured their floods, issuing down the mountains and the hills, and covering the plain many feet deep with sediment. In places where the present streams have cut a channel through this sediment heaps of drift-wood were found buried 200 feet deep in clay. Geological evidences showthe bed of the Porcupine River to having once been 200 feet higher than now. If it is true that the bed of a great river exists among the mountain ravines of southern Alaska it may be that it was the outlet of this inland sea. In time through erosion or rending of the mountain barriers, by earthquake, or in some other way, an outlet was opened to the westward and the released waters swept irresistibly a thousand miles to Bering Sea, carrying with their angry flood an immense amount of sediment. After the subsidence of the waters this region became the home of the mastodon, the bones and tusks of which are found in large numbers.

80 miles from Circle City is the old historic Fort Yukon, of the Hudson Bay Fur Co. located near the junction of the Porcupine River with the Yukon. The old historic post has been abandoned, its old log buildings and stockade being torn down and cut up for fuel for the steamers that during the 90's were carrying miners into the country. Only a clear space and a few foundations mark the place once occupied

by the post. A good sized cemetary occupies a dist mound back of the ruins, and is a touching reminder of the days when this far-off wilderness spot under the Arctic Circle was the center of life and civilization with its loves and hates, hopes and fears, strifes and ambitions of all that arctic region. There the all-powerful Hudson Bay Fur Co. met and controlled the Eskimo and the Tinneh tribes for a thousand miles around. In New York City today is a beatiful women, the wife of a prominent editor, who was born at Fort Yukon, her father at the time being the chief factor of the Company.

A mile and a half east of the old post is the location of the present village of Fort Yukon. It is a village of tents, one-story log houses with dirt roofs and an Epoccopal chapel surmounted by a cross.

156 miles from Fort Yukon brings to Fort Hamlin at the southern end of the Yukon Flats . This is a small trading post of the Northern Commercial Co. surrounded by the log homes of a few natives and a log road house, the accommodation of passing miners many of whom leave the yukon River at this point and go north overland to the Koyukuk country. 65 miles below the trading post is the pioneer coal mine which has been opened and worked to a small extent for for furnishing coal for steamers and miners.

90 miles from Fort Hamlin is Rampart City. This is the largest and most important white settlement between Circle City and St. Michael, a distance of 1394 miles. Located 2 miles below the mouth of Minook Creek it is the commercial center for the gold placer diggings found on the Big and Little Minook, Hunter, and Alder Creeks, also a starting point for the mines of the Tenana. It has the usual number of stores, saloons, restaurants, boarding houses, drug stores, etc., and supports a weekly paper. It has a post-office and money order station, a Commissioner's

court, small detachment of soldiers, Presbyterian and Episcopal Missions. It takes its name from the mountain range through which the Yukon River rushes after leaving the Yukon Flats.

80 miles below Rampart on the north bank of the Yukon River is Weare, made up of four different divisions. First is St. James Missions with its beautiful Episcopal church and settlement of Christian natives. At this Mission the Rev. J. L. Prevost had the honor of publishing the first newspaper ever printed in the Yukon Valley, his paper being called the Yukon Press.

On the 1st of March, 1897, a meteor fell near the Episcopal buildings. Though the night was dark the whole heavens were lighted up with its brilliancy. Many of the natives were much prightened at the phenomenon.

2 miles below the Mission is Tanana, the trading post of the Northern Commercial Co., located on the site of the old Indian Settlement Lukyat. One mile from Tanana is Weare, the business center of the North-American Transportation and Trading Co., and still further south Fort Gibbon, the largest army post on the river, Weare and Tanana being opposite the mouth of the Tanana River, also the natural idstributing points for the missions which are rapidly being developed on that stream.

40 miles south of Weare is Nulato, 15 miles below the mouth of the Koyukuk River. This place was established by Malakoff in 1838 and is the northernmost Russian trading post on the Yukon River. During the following winter in the absence of the traders the buildings were burned by the natives. In 1841 the post was re-established and the buildings commenced by Lieut. Zagoskin, of the Russian Navy, and completed by Lieut. Deravin. In 1851 is was the scene of a massacre, among the victims being

Lieut. Barnard, of the British Navy, and a member of Admiral Kollinson's expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. Lieut. Barnard had been detailed to ascend the Yukon River and ascertain whether the natives could give any tidings of Sir John Franklin's party. Reaching Nulato he dispatched one of the employes of the Fur Company and an Indian into Koyukuk Valley for information. The Russian on his arrival in the native village fell asleep on his sledge and in the absence of his servant was killed by the natives, the servant himself being afterwards killed. The murderers then gathered a force of about 100 men and started for Nulato. Reaching the settlement, they heaped wood, broken canoes, paddles and snow-shoes in frontof the entraces and smoke-holes of the native houses and then setting them on fire suffocated almost the entire population, only 5 or 6 escaping. The next morning, swarming into the court-yard of the Fort they made an attack, killing the commander, also Lieut. Barnard and others. It was at this place also that Mr. Robert Kennicutt, the naturalist, lost his life while in the prosecution of scientific research He was director of the scientific corps appointed in 1866 to make the preliminary explorations to determine the best route for the proposed international telegraph which was to connect America with Europe. He died with heart disease aggravated by exposure, privation, and anxiety May 13, 1866, aged 30. The village consists of well-built log houses connected with the Catholic Mission, three trading posts with the usual assemblage of smaller huts occupied by the natives. The Catholic Church maintains at this point a Jesuit priest and several sisters of the order of St. Anne. They also have a herd of domestic reindeer loaned them by the government in charge of a Laplander, who is teaching native apprentices the care and management of the deer. In coming years the sale of the surplus male deer to the butchers at the adjacent camps will be a

source of much revenue to the Mission. The present village is some 6 miles distant from the original trading post owing to a better landing on the river.

40 miles down the river is Kaltag, and is the dividing line between the settlements of the Eskimos on the west and north and the Tinneh or Indians on the east. It is also important as the commencement of the trail or short-cut overland between the upper Yukon River and St. Michael on Bering Sea. From St. Michael by way of the river to Kaltag is 500 miles; across the portage, 150 miles, thus saving 400 miles in a distance of 550 miles. Along this portage the military telegraph line is in operation between St. Michael and Eagle, where through the medium of the Canadian lines telegraphic communication can be had with all parts of the United States. During the stampede of '97 and '98 down the Yukon River to the newly discovered gold mines at Nome, this portage was universally used by the miners. It has also for untold centuries been the portage used by the natives between the coast and the Yukon River.

76 miles below Kaltag is Nulato, the site of a native village and an episcopal mission. It is situated on the west bank of the Yukon River 3 miles below the mouth of the Anvik River. The Mission was founded by Rev. O. Parker and Rev. J. W. Chapman in 1887. This is one of the most successful missions of the Episcopal Church in the Yukon Valley. The native village was first visited by the Russian explorer Glasanoff in 1833. The Northern Commercial Co. have a store and trading house just below the mission.

47 miles south of Anvik is Koserefski (Holy Cross Mission). This is the location of the largest, best equipped and most successful mission of the Roman Catholic Church to the natives in the Yukon Valley. The priests belong to the order of Jesuits and the sisiters to the order of St. Anne. In connection with the sisters' school is probably the best

kept and most prolific vegetable garden to be found on the banks of the river. The missions are well worth a visit while the steamer stops for taking on or discharging freight.

66 miles down the river is Ikogmut, more popularly known as Russian Mission. At this place are about 150 natives with a priest of the Russian Orthodox Church. Father Belkoff, a former priest, has built here the best church building in the Yukon Valley south of Dawson. This place is said to have at certain seasons of the year water communication for canoes through lagoons from the waters of the Yukon to those of the Kuskokwim, the portage between the streams being miles.

112 miles down the river from Ikogmut is Andreafski, a repair station for the steamers belonging to the Northern Commercial Co.

Leaving Andreafski, 144 miles through the delta to the mouth of the river and 72 miles farther up the coast of Bering Sea brings to St. Michael, the sea-port of the Yukon Valley. St. Michael is the first point north of the mouth of the Yukon River where Bering Sea has sufficient depth to allow the approach of ocean steamers. In the journey through the Yukon Valley attention should have been called to two points. First, the larger part of the interior of Alaska has a frozen sub-soil that never thaws out of unknown depth, and yet upon this frozen sub-soil is a tropical vegetation of plants and trees. The whole landscape in summer is brilliant with many colored wild-flowers; and the second point is the universal prevalence and plague of mosquitoes. The hot sun of summer, thawing the frozen ground for a few inches leaves water standing unable to soak away through the frozen sub-soil beneath, converting the whole country into one immense swamp from which are bred clouds of mosquitoes. They are so great an infliction that some of the travellers declare that the extreme cold of Winter(77 below zero) is

preferable to the mosquito time in summer, and strong vigorous men accustomed to hardships travelling through the tundra have been known to sit down on the ground and cry like children under the torture of mosquitoes. Wild animals sometimes die from the effects of their stings. St. Michael is located on the first good site for a trading post north of the delta of the Yukon River and is the head-quarters of the trade of the Yukon Valley. At this point furs collected at the trading posts in the interior, some of them 2000 miles distant, are brought for reshipment to San Francisco. At the present time it is the sea-port for the trade throughout the entire Yukon Valley and is a thriving place with extensive warehouses and offices of all the trading companies doing business on the Yukon River. Here also is located a military post now known as Fort St. Michael. The trading post was established by Lieut. Tebenkof and named Mikhaielvsk.

80 miles north of St. Michael on Norton Sound at the mouth of Unalaklik River is an Eskimo village of the same name. A Russian trading post was established there in . It is now the largest native village on Norton Sound (population) and has a flourishing mission of the Swedish Evangelical Union Mission Church of America.

8 miles above the village on the Unalaklik River is Eaton Reindeer Station with herds of domestic reindeer aggregating .

West of Unalaklik miles is Golovin, the site of a second mission of the same church, and on the headwaters of the Fish River which empties into Golovin Bay is Council, a flourishing mining camp. From St. Michael steamers run frequently during the summer to Nome (miles). This is the largest city in Alaska built up by the discovery of valuable gold placer mines in the neighborhood in . Nome is a thriving city of , possessing water works lighted with electricity, a railroad to

to the mines and other comforts of civilization.

Coasting north-westward 120 miles brings to Port Clarence, which is the only good harbor for sea-going vessels between the Aleutian Islands and Bering Straits, a distance of miles. Upon the north shore of Port Clarence I landed in 1892 the first herd of domestic reindeer ever introduced into Alaska and established Teller Reindeer Station. There are present in the vicinity herds, aggregating deer.

Upon a sand-spit dividing Port Clarence from Grantly harbor is located the young mining city of Teller, that bids fair in the not distant future of being a large and important business center for the mines. In an early day Port Clarence was the rendezvous of the Bering Sea whaling fleet. As early as the year 1841 50 whaling vessels had found their way from New Bedford and Boston to Bering Sea. 10 years later they had increased to 278 vessels and the value of the catch of whales amounted to 14 million dollars. This was probably the most profitable year of the whale industry in Alaska. Since then it has been less and less profitable as the whales have been partially killed off and the living ones driven farther northward until of late years the few vessels remaining in the business have gone around the northern end of the American Continent and some of them wintered at Herschel Island to the westward of the mouth of the Mackenzie River. The whaling vessles are manned upon the co-operative plan, the men instead of being paid regular wages receiving a percentage of the profits. A captain on a sailing vessel receives a twelfth, the first mate a nineteenth, the second mate and boat herders each a twenty-fifth, the third mate a thirtieth, the fourth mate, carpenter, cooper, and steward each a fiftieth and the sailors each a hundred-and-seventy-fifth part of the profits. On steamers the rates are a little lower. If a whaler procures 6 whales

during the cruise the captains profits will approximately be about $1,400. and common sailor's, $100. In the British ships , , , in command of , in search of Sir John Franklin, wintered in this bay and made a chart of its waters.

From Port Clarence miles along the coast brings to Cape Prince of Wales, the American shore of Bering Straits. At this point is the largest Eskimo village on Bering Sea numbering. In 1890 was commenced a Congregational mission which has been very successful. In the neighborhood are under the control of the Mission and the people connected with it herds of reindeer, aggregating . From Cape Prince of Wales to the main Continent of Asia is about 46 miles. Midway between the two continents are 2 small islands known as the Big and Little Diomedes, or Ratmanoff and Krusenstern. The former belongs to the Russian Empire and the latter to the United States and are separated by a strait of water 2 miles wide. As both islands are inhabitated this brings the United States within 2 miles of Russia.

Passing north through Bering Straits and turning to the north-east the traveller enters Kotzebue Sound. This sound was discovered on the 1st of August, 1816, by Captain Kotzebue, in command of the Rurik, fitted out by Count Romanoff of Russia to discover the north-west passage. In September 1826 it was visited by Captain Beechey in the British ship "Blossom," who was co-operating with Sir John Franklin, Franklin working from the eastern side towards the west and Beechey from the western side eastward. While in the Sound Capt. Beechey buried a cask of flour. In July 1850 the ships"Herald"(Captain Hellett), "Plover" (Captain Moore), and the ship "Investigator" sent by the British Admiralty in search of Sir John Franklin, and the schooner-yacht "Nancy Dawson" together with her owner , Rovert Shedder, visited the Sound. The flour buried nearly a

quarter of a century before was found in good condition and a dinner party given at which were cakes and pies made from it. In Eschscholtz Sound, the north-west arm of Kotzebue Sound, are cliffs from 20 to 80 feet in height which rise into hills between 400 and 500 feet above the sea. At the time of Kotzebue's visit this cliff was supposed to be an immense iceberg covered with a foot of soil and grass, but was found by Captain Beechey to be frozen earth. The interesting feature of the cliff is that it contains a large deposit of fossil ivory, mammoth tusks, teeth, and bones. At the Eskimo village near Cape Blossom is a flourishing mission of the Friends' Yearly Meeting of southern California. They have a good school and reindeer herd connected with the Mission and about 300 Eskimos in their native church.

miles north of Kotzebue Sound is Point Hope. This is a narrow stretch of land extending out into the Arctic Ocean 16 miles beyond the general line of the coast. This gives it its native name of Tigerach (finger). Formerly the Cape extended still further into the ocean but one year the ice pack came along with such forceas to cut the end off, sweeping away with it a number of native houses. The present villag is at the end of the sand-spit and is the location of a mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

miles north and east of Point Hope brings the journey to Point Barrow, passing en route extensive coal mines located between Cape Lisburne and Cape Beaufort where occasionally the steam whalers replenish their exhausted supplies of coal; also Point Belcher, Cape Franklin and Sea Horse Islands, the arctic grave-yard of ships. In the last 20 years from 75 to 80 vessels connected with the whale trade have been wrecked on the American side of the arctic coast and from 15 to 20 on the Asiatic side. In 1871 33 ships were caught in the ice near here

and abandoned and 1200 sailors were cast helplessly on this sterile coast with an insufficient supply of provisions and for 100 miles the ice packed solid between them and escape. Again in 1876 13 whaling vessels were caught in the ice off these same Sea Horse Islands and drifted helplessly to the north of Point Barrow, where they were abandoned. Point Barrow is situated in latitude 71 degrees 23 minutes north and longitude 156 degrees 10 minutes west. It is the northernmost point of the mainland of the American Continent and 20 miles farther north than North Cape, Norway. The first white man to visit tht eplace was Master Elson, of H.M.S. "Blossom, in August, 1826. The next visit by white men was that of of Captain Simpson of the Hudson Bay Fur Co. , who in 1837 made the journey overland from the Mackenzie River. During the winters of 1852, '3, and '4 H.M.S. "Plover" wintered in Elson Bay to the east of thePoint. Sir John Franklin in his struggle to round the Continent in reached within 146 miles of this place. In 1881 Lieut. P. H. Ray, U. S. A., with a party was sent to Point Barrow to establish an international polar expedition, where he remained during 1881, '2, and '3. Point Barrow consists of two villages, the smaller one on the sand-spit and the larger one on a bluff some 8 miles south of the sand-spit. At this latter village is located a Presbyterian mission, who also possess a good herd of domestic reindeer and shore whaling station. It is visited annually by whalers and a revenue vessel. In 1889 a relief station was built by the Government and for 10 years a supply of provisions sufficient to last 100 men for 12 months was kept in store to provide against the starvation of the sailors from the whaling vessels in case the vessels were destroyed by ice and the crew unable to reach civilization before winter set in. In the relief station was abandoned and the supplies sold as there had been no unusual call for its help. In 1897, however, 8 whalers with 400 men in their crews were

caught in the ice and it was with great difficulty and at great expense to the United States Government by taking a large herd of domestic reindeer and driving them 700 miles in mid-winter through the arctic night to Point Barrow that it was able to save the crews from starvation.

Returning south from Point Barrow through the Arctic Ocean to Bering Straits and through the Straits into Bering Sea the journey reaches King Island. The island is a great mass of Basalt rock about a mile in length rising from the sea with perpendicular sides from 700 to 1000 feet above the water. On the south side the wall is broken by a ravine rising at an angle of 45 degrees and is filled with loose rock. A great permanent snowbank fills the bottom of the ravine from the water to the top of the mountain. On the west side of the snow is the village of Oukivak which consists of 40 dwellings or underground houses partly excavated in the side of the hill and built up with stone walls. Across the top of these walls are large poles made from the drift-wood that is caught floating around the island. Upon these are placed hides and grass which are in turn covered with dirt and snow. A low tunnel or dirt-covered hallway 10 to 15 feet long leads directly under the center of the building. This hallway is sometimes not over three feet high and a person entering needs to creep. At the end of the hallway directly overhead is a hole about 18 inches in diameter. This is the main entrance to the dwelling above. Frequently in summer these caves become too damp to live in. The people then erect a summer house on top of the winter one. The summer house consists of walrus hides stretched over a wooden frame, making a room from 10 to 15 feet square. These summer houses are guyed to rocks with raw-hide ropes to prevent them from being blown off into the sea. The entrance is an oval in the walrus hide about 2 feet above the floor. Outside of the door is a narrow

platform about 2 feet wide leading back to the side of the hill. The one end of the summer house rests upon the hillside; the other end upon poles some of which are 20 feet long. In this village of cave-dwellers reside some 200 people.

To the south of King Island is St. Lawrence, the largest island in Bering Sea. On the extreme noth-west corner of the island is the native village Chibuckak which has been renamed Gambell in memory of the first missionary and his wife to the island who were lost at sea in returning to their field of work after a visit to the States. This island was discovered by Berings expedition in the summer of 1728. In 1775 it was sighted by Captain Cook and named Clark Island. On the 10th of July, 1877, it was visited by Kotzebue's expedition in the "Rurik," and in 1830 by Etolin in command of the brigg "Chicagof." Etolin found 5 native villages on the island. In 1878 it was the scene of a great tragedy, starvation and pestilence carrying away 400 of the people. When the revenue cutter visited the island in 1880 not a man, woman, or child was left to tell the tale. All the villages on the island with the single exception of Chibuckak had been swept out of existence. In this remaining village is now a flourishing mission of the Presbyterian church and on the island a herd of domestic reindeer.

Continuing the journey southward we reach the Pribilof Island, St. Paul and St. George, the home of the American Fur seal. These islands were discovered by Master Gerassim Gavrilovich Pribylof in the vessel St. George in 1786 and since then have furnished the fashionable world with their sealskin garments.

220 miles south of the islands brings the journey to Unalaska, the largest of the Aleutian group os islands. En routethe vessel passes Bogslof Islands. From the northern side of Umnak Island stretching for miles into Bering Sea is a reef of rocks. At the time of Captain Cook's

visit in 1778 the northern end of this reef was marked by a rock 475 feet high rising from the sea in the form of a tower. This he named Ship Rock. On the 18th of May, 1797, during a violent storm from the north-west the inhabitants of Unalaska and Umnak Islands were startled by distant explosions and rumbling shocks of an earthquake. On the morning of the third day when the sky had cleared up it was found that an island one and three-quarters miles long and three-quarters of a mile wide in the form of a cone 2240 feet high had been thrown out of the sea 1200 distant from Ship Rock. 8 years afterwards some hunters visiting the spot found the adjacent sea still warm and the rocks too hot for landing. The island continued to grow in circumference and height until 1823. Since then it has gradually decreased in height until 1884 it measured but 324 feet. In 1882 the natives reported Bogoslof as again smoking and on the 27th of September, 1883, Captain Anderson of the schooner "Matthew Turner" sailed partly around the island. He reported that a new island had appeared one-half mile in circumference and was throwing out great masses of rock and smoke and steam. On the 20th of October of the same year a shower of volcanic ashes fell at Unalaska, 40 miles away, and was supposed to come from this island. On the 21st of May, 1884, Captain M. A. Healy, commanding U. S. revenue steamer "Corwin" visited the island and made the first landing. The new cone proved to be about 1760 feet from the old one, the two being connected by a low sand-spit 326 feet wide with Ship Rock on the spit between the two cones. Again on the 17th to the 22d of February, 1890, the sky was obscured with a cloud of ashes, a liberal shower of which fell into the village of Unalaska. A pillar of flame and smoke ascended high into the heavens. On June 17 of the same season I visited the island on the U. S. cutter "Bear," Captain Healy commanding. Long before we reached the island

great white clouds of steam were seen upon the horizon. As we approached nearer all eyes were eagerly bent and glasses trained upon the land looming above the horizon. But the Captain was puzzled. He could not make out his land-marks. The two volcanic cones were all right, but where was Ship Rock! Soon we were among myriads of birds which had chosen these inaccessible and warm rocks fo their breeding ground. We steamed on and on until it seemed that we ould steam into the volcano itself. Sulphurous smoke enveloped us. Amid the roar of the breakers and the screaming of birds, the lead man called out, "No bottom at 17." Where upon a previous visit the Captain had anchored in 8 fathoms of water no bottom was found at 100 fathoms. Apparently the bottom of the sea had fallen out carrying with it the four islands reported only a few weeks before by Captain Smith of the steam whaling bark "Balaena." We steamed in safely over their former sites. More than that, the center of the island had dropped out and where for centuries Ship Rock had stood a well-known mark to the mariner was now a lake.

12 miles up the Unalaska Bay is Iliuliuk, better known as Unalaska, the commercial metropolis of the Aleutian Islands and Bering Sea. This is the largest and most important of the Aleutian Islands, being 120 miles long and 40 miles wide. It contains three separate groups of mountains. It also has an active volcano, Makushin, 5474 feet high. From a cave at the southern end of the island were taken 11 mummies for the Smithsonian at Washington. The island was first sighted by Lieut. Chirikof of Bering's expedition September4, 1741. The first landing was made by a merchant of Turinsk, Stepan Glottof in the vessel "Yulian." This was September 1759. To the average American the Aleutian Islands seem so remote and concerning them so little has been known that but few think of them as having been the theatre of stirring events and as having a history extending back 150 years, but such is the case. For 30 years

it was a struggle between the rapacious, cruel, and bloody fur trader and the Aleutes striving to preserve their homes and freedom. In January 1762 a party of fur hunters under the leadership of Golodof and Pushkaref landed upon the island. Owing to their excessesagainst the natives several were killed and the rest fled the ialand the following May. In 1763 another party came under the leadership of Drushinin. Outraging the natives the lattercommenced on the 4th of December a series of attacks which resulted in the breaking up of the Russian settlement, only 4 out of 150 men escaping with their lives. In August, 1763, Captain Karovin of of the vessel St. Toritska formed a settlement. This also was broken up by the natives.

The Yukon district is a wide stretch of rolling plains with occasional low ranges of hills and isolated mountains. The plains are covered with numerous lakes, swamps and peat beds comprising the tundra of arctic Alaska. In the Yukon Valley and south of it there are large areas covered with wild blue-grass, wood, meadow, and blue-joint grasses. In midsummer the whole ground is covered with luxurious herbage and produces rare and beautiful plants. The flowers in summer, yellow, blue, and purple, and in autumn red, yellow, and purple, are so abundant that they color the entire landscape and can be seen from the deck of ships passing up the coast. The Yukon district along the rives and in the eastern section has limited forests of Norway spruce and cottonwoods. Nearly the whole of this large region has a frozen sub-soil to an unknown depth. In the hot summer sun it thaws out to a varying depth of a few inches to several feet according to location and exposure. At Point Barrow, the northernmost settlement on the main continent of America the winter night lasts from November 14 to January 23 and the long summer day from May 15 to July 24. Snow commences to disappearon the coast in June and in July is almost wholly gone throughout the land except in ravines and sheltered places in the mountains. Lettuce and radishes have been gathered for eating 19 days after germinating.

The Aleutian district is largely mountainous and of volcanic formation. Between the mountains and the sea are, however, many natural prairies with a rich soil of vegetable mould and clay covered with perrennial wild-grasses.

The Sitkan district is also mountainous in the extrme and large portions covered with dense forests of spruce, hemlock and cedar.

2.

Alaska was first discovered by the Russians. The western coast of America had been explored as far north as Cape Mendocino in California, but beyond that it was a vast unknown region--"the great northern mystery with its Anian Strait and Silver mountains and divers other fabulous tales." To solve these mysteries, to determine whether Asia had land communication with America, to learn what lands and people were beyond his possessions on the eastern coast of Siberia and to extend his empire from Asia to America, Peter the Great in 1724 ordered two expeditions of exploration and placed them both under the command of Vitus Bering, a Dane in the Russian service. Three days later the emporer died but the expeditions were energetically pushed by his widow and daughter. The frist expedition, from 1725 to 1730, explored Bering Straits and settled the question of separation between Asia and America. The second expedition was fitted out by the Empress Catherine and was again commanded by Bering with Alexei Ilich Chirikoff, with Chirikoff second in command. In the "St. Peter" Bering reached as far eastward on the coast of Alaska as Kayak Island and looked upon the glories of Mt. St. Elias. The same season Chirikoff reached the region of Sitka, Prince of Wales Island. The discoveries of Bering and Chirikoff together with their report of the abundance of furs set the merchants of Siberia ild with excitement.. In the rush to reach the new land of wealth flat were
boats and small schooners hastily constructed of hewn planks and lashed together with raw-hide thongs, vessels that would float in fair weather but were unable to hold together in storms. In these frail crafts expedition after expedition followed one another in rapid succession, the half of them being lost at sea but the other half were made rich. Among the early explorers and adventurers were emilian Bassof, 1743(the first white man to land on the island of Attou; Nevodchikof, 1745; Tolstykh, 1747; Trapeznikof, 1749; Yugof, 1750; Bashnakf, Kaholodilof,

3.

and Krassilnikof, 1753; Durnef, 1755; and Tolofstykh, 1759. In addition to these and many others were the government astronomical and geographical expedition of Imalof, 1778; the scientific expedition of 1803 under Krusenstern; the expedition in search of the north-west passage by Kotzebue; the survey of the Alaska coast, 1822, by Etholin and others, also of 1827 by Lutke; the Spanish expeditions of Perez, 1774, and Bodega y Cuadra in 1775; Artega, 1779; Malasbina, 1779, and others. England not to be left behind sent Captain James Cook in 1778 and Captain George Vancouver in 1783; Beechey, 1825; and Belcher in 1836, and others. France sent Captain Perouse in 1783, and Sweden, Captain Coxe in 1790; and the United States Captain Rogers in 1854.

From 1867 to 1877 military posts were maintained by the United States at Tongass, Wrangell, Sitka, Kadiak, and Kenai. In 1877 the army was withdrawn and a naval vessel sent to police the country.

Juneau, Skagway, Sitka, Douglas, Ketchikan, Wrangell, and Haines are the principal settlement of south-east Alaska. Sitka and Wrangell are the principall points of historic interest having been connected with the strife for supremacy between the Russian American and Hudson Bay Companies together with Indian Wars and Massacres.

The principall villages in the valley of the Yukon from Eagle to the mouth of the river in their order are Eagle (Egbert), Circle City (Birch Creek mines), Fort Yukon, Fort Hamlin (Koyukuk mines), Rampart City

4.

(Minook mines), Weare(Fort Gibbon, Nulato, Kaltag(starting point of winter trial from river to St. Michael, saving 400 miles out of a total distance of 500 miles), Anvik (Episcopal Mission), Koserefski(Holy Cross Mission of Jesuit fathers and Sisters of St. Anne), Ikogmut (Russian Mission), and Andreafski. Fort Yukon and Nulato are historic.

On Norton Sound and Golovin Bay are flourishing missions of the Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant; on Port Clarence of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod; at Bering Straits of the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church, and at Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, of the Presbyterian Church.

Seward Peninsula, lying between Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean has many and widely distributed rich gold-mines, the principal mining centers at present being Nome, Council, Solomon, Teller, Deering, and Candle. Nome is the largest city in Alaska.

On Seward Peninsula on the east shore of Norton Sound are herds of domestic reindeer numbering. These useful animals were first introduced into Alaska by Dr. Sheldon Jackson as agent of the Government. Port Clarence is the only good harbor on the Alaska coast of Bering Sea, a distance along the coast of over 1500 miles. Here a few years ago the North Pacific whaling fleet was accumstomed to meet the annual supply ship from San Francisco. In 1841 there were 50 whaling vessels in these waters and in 1851, 278; the value of the "catch" that year

amounted to 14 millions of dollars. Since then the business has dwindled until only about 4 to 6 vessels are now in the service.

On the shores of the Arctic Ocean are missions at Kotzebue Sound of the Friends of lower California; at Point Hope of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and at Point Barrow of the Presbyterian Church. In the neighborhood of Kotzebue Sound on Escholtz Bay are cliffs of ice filled with the ivory tusks and bones of the mammoth. Between Kotzebue and Point Barrow, a distance of 500 miles north of the Arctic Circle, the Government has established an arctic winter mail route, the service being performed with reindeer. It is the northernmost mail route in the world.

On Diomede Islands (Bering Strait) and King Island are the cave dwellers of Alaska.

500 miles south of Nome are the Pribilof Islands.

40 miles west of Unalaska is the island of Bogoslof, where islands are being made and unmade by volcanic action. On the north-west end of Unalaska Island is the bay and village of the samename. It was first sighted by Lieut. Chirikoff on the 4th of September, 1841. The first

landing was in the fall of 1759 by Stepan Glottof. The first settlement was made by Golodof in January 1762. With the coming of the Russians for 30 years there was a struggle between the rapacious, cruel, and bloody fur-trader and the Aleuts striving to preserve their homes and freedom. In 1776 when the Europeans on the Atlantic Coast were preparing for the struggle of Independence the struggle of the Aleuts was ending. They had given their lives in vain. The few who werr left could no longer maintain their unequal conflict and were reduced to practically slavery. In 1768 Captain Levashef, in charge of a Russian scientific expedition wintered on the island. In 1778 it was visited by Captain Cook , who also wintered on the island. In 1787 it was visited by Captain Martine, who took possession of the island in the name of the King of Spain. For many years it has been the chief trading post of the Alaska Commercial Co., and more recently of the North-American Commercial Co., who have located their trading post and warehouses at Dutch Harbor. Unalaska has been from the beginning the commercial gateway to Bering Sea, and recently the United States Government has established at Dutch Harbor one of its large naval coal yards. It is a half-way port for the army transports between Seattle and Manilla.

Bidding adieu to Unalaska and steaming along the north coast of Akutan Island with its smoking volcano, thence through Unimak Pass, the journey enters the Pacific Ocean. Coasting eastward fine views are had of the magnificent cone and active volcano Shishhaldin(9000 feet high); of Belkofski, once the center of the sea otter trade and the richest of all the Aleut villages, today among the poorest; of Pirate Cove; of Sand Point; of the grand Bablof volcano at times smoking like the smoke-stack of an ocean steamer; of Unga, with its celebrated gold mine (

) and cod fisheries; the rock-bound coast, snow-covered

7.

glacial-swept mountains and ravines of the peninsula; Chirikoff Island, a former Russian penal settlement (long after the transfer, learning that they were no longer under Russia, the convicts crowded themselves into two skin-covered bidarkas, safely made the island of Kadiak, 80 miles distant); Alitak Bay, in the south-west corner of Kadiak Island, where Stepan Glottof in 1763 was the first European to set foot on the island; Three Saints, the first permanent Russian settlement in Alaska (1785), with the first school (1785) and first church building (1796) and the first capital of Russian America; Ugak Island (where in a decisive battle was fought between the Russians and natives; Karluk, with its world-famous salmon canneries; across the mouth of Cook's Inlet, with its fisheries, gold and coal mines, tidal reefs, and active volcano of Illiamma, 1260 feet high, Redoubt, 11,277 feet high; Wood Island with its prosperous Baptist orphanage, and Kadiak, miles from Unalaska.

Kadiak was settled by Baranof in 1796, who transferred the capital of Alaska from Three Saints to that place. It has from the beginning been prominent in the history of Russian occupation and also of the American, being the distributing point for the fisheries and the villages aroundCook's Inlet and Prince Williams Sound.

Steaming out of the bbeatiful and quiet harbor of Kadiak to the north-east the journey passes Ressurection Bay, the starting point of a railroad in process of construction into central Alaska; Prince Williams Sound, with Valdez, the coming metropolis of Alaska at its northern end; the delta of Copper River; the oil-bearing region around Kyak Island; Icy Bay, Mt. St. Elias, visible over 100 miles at sea; Malaspina Glacier; Yakutat, a famous native village with a successful mission of the Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant, to Sitka, the capital of Alaska.

In the closing years of the Eighteenth Century, it being found that

the fur bearing animals of western Alaska were rapidly decreasing in number, the attention of Baranof was directed to the new sources of supply in south-eastern Alaska. About the same time the Hudson Bay Fur Co. was extending its operations eastward across the continent to the coast and American ships had discovered the profitable fur trade of the same region. Baranof to extend his trade, hedge off the English and place himself in easy communication with the American vessels, determined to establish a settlement in the Alexandrian Archipelago, which he did on the 25th of May 1799, locating 6 miles north of the present site of Sitka. Returning to Kadiak the following winter the natives captured the new place and destroyed the inhabitants, but 5 escaping. In 1884 Baranof returned to south-east Alaska, punished the natives, and established himself at the present site of Sitka, where he transferred the seat of government from Kadiak.

Under the indomitable energy of Baranof, Sitka (Nova Arkhangelsk) became not only the political capital of Alaska (Russian America) and the headquarters of the Russian-American Company, but also the commerical metropolis of the Pacific Coast, possessing docks, shipyards, brass, iron, and bell foundries, machine shops, saw and flour mills, brickyards, woolen cloth mills, besides manufactories for agricultural implements, a copper-engraving establishment, large warehouses, an observatory, hospitals, a library, Russo-Greek and Lutheran churches, the bishop's residence, schools, a theological seminary, and an officers' clubhouse. During this period San Francisco was known simply as a Roman Catholic mission to the Indians.

Two and one-half years from the commencement of the settlement of Sitka a fine brig was launched from its shipyard and christened "Sitka." The following summer a three-masted schooner of 300 tons was launched and named Otkrytie (Discovery).

At the time of the transfer a fleet of 15 sailing vessels and 2 ocean steamers went and came from its harbor. Before the American occupation of California the Sitka foundry furnished the Romish missions of California with their chimes of church bells, and Sitka manufactories supplied the California ranchmen with their agricultural implements.

For a short time after the transfer Sitka had a boom, as wide-awake speculators rushed in, anticipating the creation of a large city. A region several miles square, reaching from the sea to the top of the mountains, was mapped on paper into streets, parks, and city lots. A Municipal government was organized, with a mayor and common council. A newspaper, the Sitka Times, was started and published weekly for eighteen months. But the enterprising speculators, failing to realize their hopes, one after another returned south, and the withdrawal of the troops in 1877 seemed to complete the decline of Sitka.

Sitka of today is a small village, a comingling of Russian, Thlinget and American buildings. The stockade was destroyed by the natives; the Lutheran church and clubhouse taken down for safety; the castle reported burned by an American official to destroy evidences of fraud; but the Russian barracks, custom house, two blockhouses, warehouse, Russian church and seminary and other evidences of Russian occupation still remain. The special objects of interest in Sitka are the valuable museum of the Alaskan Society of Natural History and Ethnology (the best exhibit of the ethnology of the natives outside of Washington and New York City; the Russian-Greek church with its pictures and gorgeous vestments; Indian River with its totem poles, representing the past; the Presbyterian Training School, the model natives houses, the agricultural experiment station, and Governor Brady's garden, representing the present.

W. F. P.

Sept. 9, 1903.

Judge James Wickersham, 9246

United States District Court,

Eagle City, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of August 16 from Mr. D. A. Mackenzie, with reference to furnishing reindeer to an Indian on the Koyukuk, is received by mail, Mr. Mackenzie evidently not being able to visit Washington. The Commissioner of Education and myself are gratified at your good words for the reindeer. Notwithstanding all the abuse we have had we still believe the time will come when thoughtful observing men in Alaska will recognize the great benefit that they are or will be to the country. We have not been able to secure them from Siberia in sufficient number to allow every one that wishes a herd to have one, but we shall be very glad as soon as possible to comply with Mr. Mackenzie's request, especially as endorsed by yourself.

The way, however, for him to accomplish his purpose wisely is to select two of his best and most reliable young Indian friends and send them to the government reindeer station at Unalaklik where they can be turned into the herd and serve the usual apprenticeship of 5 years in learning how to manage deer. If they succeed in doing it the government will then loan them each herds, which after a probation of 20 years become theirs with all the increase. During the apprenticeship the government will feed and clothe them and their families (do not send a man with a large family), and after 5 years they are allowed to sell the surplus males of the herd loaned to them in sufficient number to support

themselves comfortably. It is a chance which a great many white men would be glad to have.

If you will kindly let me know what years you have the annual reports for, I will try and send you a few others, of which we may have a few on hand. I notice that those that we have in stock are 1894, 1897, 1900, and 1901.

Dr. Harris, the Commissioner, wishes me to ask whether you are related to Prof. Wickersham, who was for many years the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Pennsylvania.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

Sept. 9, 1903.

Rev. Paul de Schweinitz, 9473

18 Church Street,

Bethlehem, Pa.

My dear brother:

Yours of September 4, enclosing a copy of the Rev. A. Stecker's letter of March 31, is received. I thank you very much for letting me see Mr. Stecker's letter. Messrs. Sara and Spein, with their family, wives, and children, and their herds aggregating animals left Unalaklik last February for Bethel. As you have probably heard, it was an unusual winter for depth of snow and for raining and freezing , causing a coat of ice to cover all the moss of the coast country. They crossed the river and attempted to proceed south to Bethel, when they found that the moss was so covered up with ice that it could not be reached by the deer. After working two days they turned back to the north side of the river and went into camp where they will be compelled to stay until the beginning of this coming winter, unable to proceed any farther.

Mr Hamilton writes me from St. Michael that he learned they were out of provision and had sent word to a trader in the neighborhood to supply them at Government expense. Mr. Bals, family, and son, only reached Unalaklik safely because they had only 8 deer in their party and they were able to chop through the ice with axes and get sufficient food to keep the deer alive on the trip.

I have appointed Dr. Carl O. Lind, a Swedish missionary and teacher at Unalaklik, to be supervisor of the reindeer herds in Alaska and have

directed him to visit the Lapps near Andreafski and see that they are comfortably provided for. I have also directed him at the beginning of this comming winter to return to Andreafski and go in person with the Lapps across to Bethel. The two herds that are storm-stayed are said to be the finest herds that have ever been started for any station in Alaska, and I shall feel very anxious until they reach Bethel safely.

If you or any of your associates are writing to Mr. Stecker, won't you kindly mention this condition of things to him and suggest that he send a couple of natives to Andreafski as guides to Dr. Lind and the Lapps. It may be that Mr. Bals will accompany Dr. Lind as guide to Bethel. Bethel seems to be the hardest place to reach by mail of any station in Alaska, although Point Barrow is this year having its experience. The annualmail which was sent up by the revenue cutter "Thetis" was landed at Point Hope, 300 miles from Barrow, the Captain of the cutter owing to the difficulty of getting through the ice turning back to the south.

Remember me very kindly to your wife and mother and the dear children.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

Sept. 9, 1903.

Mr. Louis Greenbaum, 9218

Secretary, Alaska Commercial Co.,

310 Sansome Street,

San Francisco, Cal.

My dear Sir:

Your very kind note of August 28, directing Mr. Gray to forward the Esquimo girl by one of your steamers to Seattle, is received with thanks. I cannot express how greatly I appreciate your service in this matter, and trust that I will be able to assist your Company from time to time in such proper ways as shall make some return to them for their kindness.

The voucher for supplies for Unga was sent to the disbursing officer yesterday for payment.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

Sept. 9, 1903.

Mr. Charles Black,

Seattle, Wash.

My dear Mr. Black:

It may be that the Eskimo girl coming down by a northern commercial company's steamer will reach Seattle before the three boys that are expected to come down on the cutter "Bear." If so, it would seem to me better that she should be kept at Seattle to come east with the boys unless perchance she arrives in time to return with Col. Pratt east, or you know some good lady coming east that will take charge of her as far as Chicago or possibly Harrisburg. If you wish it I will write to the President of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Firist ~~Congregational~~ Presbyterian Church, or have the pastor give notice in the church asking if some lady would not be willing to receive and look after the girl for a few weeks until she could be sent further east.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

✓

Sept. 9, 1903.

9198

Mr. F. C. Helm,
25 Broad Street,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

On September 3 I replied to yours of September 1 and asked you as to the length of the chapter that you wished on schools missions, and reindeer in Alaska, also more definite description of the character of the chapters. Do you wish them mainly statistical or descriptive, or a combination of both? Would it not be better to make two chapters instead of one, placing schools and reindeer in one chapter, and missions in the other. Kindly let me know as soon as convenient more fully as to your plans that I may adapt myself to them. How soon do you need the photograph? What is the utmost limit of time for the completion of the chapters?

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

Sept. 9, 1903.

9492

Rev. Wm. M. Carle,

Hoonah, Alaska.

My dear brother:

Yours of August 21 is received and your invitation to attend a meeting of the Presbytery at Hoonah is received. It is not probable that I will be able to attend the Presbytery. Please, however, send me the date of Presbytery so that if it should be possible I would know how to arrange my visit to Alaska. I do not now expect to be able to visit Alaska before next year. The school-building at Hoonah belongs to the Government.

Remember me very kindly to your wife and also to Mrs. McFarland.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

List of Illustrations.

Thlinget women in a canoe, S.E. Alaska; photo, Dr. A. R. Alford, U. S. N.

Modern Thlinget village, Sitka; photo, Dr. A. R. Alford, U. S. N.

Indian River, Sitka, Alaska.

Interior of Indian house, Yakutat.

Totem poles and frame of Hydah house.

Interior Russo-Greek church, Sitka.

Waterfall, Annette Island; photo by Thomas Eaton, Jr.

Picnic among wildflowers and ferns of S.E. Alaska.

Fur seals, Bering Sea.

Three generations of Thlingets S.E. Alaska; photo by W. H. Towne.

"Nothing groaws in Alaska;" photo by Partridge.

Harbor of Sitka with old Russian warehouses; photo by Partridge.

Fort Wrangell, Presbyterian Church; photo, Partridge.

Top of Muir Glacier; photo, Partridge.

Old Russian castle, Sitka.

Eskimo girl, Point Barrow; photo by Kelly.

Reindeer herd; photo by Wm. Hamilton.

Eskimo boy in winter dress, Port Clarence, Alaska.

Cape Prince of Wales, Bering Strait,; photo by Mrs. S. Bernardi.

Group of Cave dwellers, Little Diomede Island; photo by A. C. Norman, R. C. S.

Tattood Eskimo woman, Alaska; photo by Dr. Hawley, R. C. S.

Natural arch, Unalaska; photo by Wm. Hamilton.

Bibliography.

The most exhaustive list of publications bearing upon Alaska is contained in the Pacific Coast Pilot, second series, Appendix I.

"Meteorology and Bibliography," compiled by Messrs. W. H. Dall and Marcus Baker, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1879. This volume gives 207 quarto printed pages of titles, maps, charts, publications on Alaska, and brings the list down to about 1880.

Since then the following is a partial list of books bearing on Alaska. The most important of these are the publications of the various government departments of Government.

Under the auspices of the U. S. Geological Survey are, "Geology of Yukon Gold District," by J. E. Spur, 8th Annual Report, 1896-7.

"Coal and Lignite of Alaska;" William H. Dall, 17th Annual Report, 1895-6.

"Gold Fields of Southern Alaska;" by George F. Becker, 18th Annual Report, 1896-7.

Under the auspices of the War Department, "Explorations in Alaska," 1869-1900.

"Contributions to the Natural History of Alaska;" T. M. Turner, 1886

"Natural History Collections Made in Alaska;" E. W. Nelson, 1877-81.

By the U. S. Fish Commission, "Salmon Fisheries of Alaska," by M. McDonald.

Senate Misc. Doc. No. 191, 52d Congress, 2d Session, 1893.

"Salmon and Salmon Rivers of Alaska," by T. H. Bean.

H. R. Misc. Doc. No. 211, 51st Congress, 1st Session, 1890.

"Fishing Grounds, Bristol Bay, Alaska," by Lieut. Commander Z. L. Tanner, U. S. N.

"Explorations U. S. Fish Commission Steamer 'Albatross,'" by Lieut. Commander Z. L. Tanner, 1889.

From the Treasury Department: "Commercial Alaska in 1901," by O. P. Austin, Chief of Bureau of Statistics.

"The Revenue Cutter Service Overland Expedition to Point Barrow," by Captain Tuttle, Lieuts. Jarvis, Bertholf, and Dr. Call, 1897-98.

"Operations of U. S. Revenue Steamer 'Nunivak,' Yukon River," by First Lieut. J. C. Cantwell, 1903.

From the Interior Department: "Population, Industries, and Resources of Alaska;" Census Report 1880, by I. Petroff.

"Reports on Education in Alaska," by Sheldon Jackson, in the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Education from the year 1882 to the present (these Reports are found in nearly all the public libraries of the United States).

"Education in Alaska," by Sheldon Jackson; Senate Ex. Doc. No. 30, 47th Congress, 1st Session, 1882.

"Education in Alaska," by Sheldon Jackson; Senate Ex. Doc No. 85, 49th Congress, 1st Session, 1886.

Annual Report on" ntroduction of Domestic Reindeer into Alaska," by Sheldon Jackson; published Annually by the United States Senate from 1893 to the present.

From National Museum, Washington: "The Coast Indians of Southern Alaska," by Ensign A. P. Niblack, U. S. N., 1888.

Among some of the more important of the numerous books issued by private publishing houses are, "Alaska and its Resources," by Wm. H. Dall; Sampson, Low, & Son, Londson, Eng., 1870 (out of print but can be found in second-hand book stores).

"History of Alaska, from 1730 to 1885," by H. H. Bancroft;

publisher, A. L. Bancroft, San Francisco, 1886.

"Our New Alaska," by Charles Bullock; Forest & Stream Publishing Co., New York, 1886.

"Along Alaska's Great River," by F. Schwatka; Cassell & Co., New York, 1885.

"The Truth About Alaska," by W. McElwaine, 1901; Regan Printing House, Chicago.

"Our Arctic Province," by H. W. Elliott; Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York, 1905.

"History of Alaska," by Miner Bruce; G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1930.

"Alaska and the Klondyke," by A. Heilprin; D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1899.

"Harriman Alaska Expedition, 1899;" 2 vols., Doubleday, Page, & Co., New York, 1901.

"The Ascent of Mt. St. Elias," by H.R.H. Luigi Amedeo di Savoia; published by Archibald, Constable, & Co., London, England, 1900.

"The Rainbow's End, Alaska," by Alice Palmer Henderson; H. S. Stone, & Co., Chicago, 1898.

"A Woman Who Went to Alaska," by May Kellogg Sullivan; James H. Earle & Co., Boston, 1900.

"The New Eldorado, A Summer Journey to Alaska," by M. M. Ballou; Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston, 1891.

"The Alaska Frontier"(the boundry question), by James W. Balch; Riley, Lane, & Scott, Philadelphia, 1903.

"Alaska, Its Neglected Past, Its Brilliant Future," by B. W. James; Hubbard Publishing Co., Philadelphia, 1897.

The following are among the missionary publications, "Alaska and

Missions on the North Pacific Coast," by Sheldon Jackson; Dodd, Mead, & Co., New York, 1880.

"Life in Alaska," by Mrs. Eugene S. Willard; Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia, 1884.

"Among the Alaska," by Julia McNair Wright; Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia.

"Kindashon's Wife," by Mrs. Eugene S. Willard; F. H. Revell Co., New York.

"Eskimo Grammar and Vocabulary," by A. Schultze, D. D.; Moravian Publication Office, Bethlehem, Pa., 1894.

"Innuit Language," F. Barnum, S. J.; Ginn & Co., Boston, 1903.

Washington D.C. Sept 11. 1903

Mr Louis E Van Norman

Chautauqua N.Y.

Dear Sir

Last evening I mailed you the Main Article on Reading Journey in Alaska. together with 22 photos.

If you do not care for certain Plate please return them to me, as some of them could not be replaced if lost. A fair valuation on the photos will be 18 to $10.

Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

When set in type send me proof for correction.

COPY.

M.H.Y.

Helena, M.T. 1869.
June 9th 1869

Rev. Sheldon Jackson.

Council Bluffs Indiana.

Dear Sir:

Yours of 3d Inst from Cheyenne came to hand yesterday glad to hear from you. We have a dry season, times are extremely dull and a feeling of general despondency prevails.

I handed Bishop Tuttle your card He said he will be glad to greet you and hope you will send a man who will work persistedtly and earnestly in face of all opposition and have I may reiterate what I said to you in Chicago that it will be useless to send any other than a man of more than ordinary intellectual power and energy. Any other would fail to awaken an interest and would receive no support. I believe there are in this place about 18 or 20 of the different Presbyterian Schools. Bishop Tuttle has only 10 communicants I receive the Presbyterian regularly. My wife finds an organization of the Desciples here to which she will attach herself .

Hoping to hear from you I am

Very Respectfully.

Yours.

(Signed) W.A.Clark.

COPY. M.H.Y.

Bozeman. April 4th 1872

Dear Brother Jackson:

* * * * There is urgent need for four new men upon the field. Wish you could straighten matters with Russel as he feels very badly hurt, regarding the removal from Helena. It will I fear have such an effect upon him as to impair his usefulness. But I can tell you about it better if I can see you for a few hours and have a talk with you. I will leave Corinne as soon as I can after getting there Davidson goes with me But I must close.

Kind regards to self and family also to all
the friends in Denver.

Your Brother,

(signed) Will S. Frackelton.

Willow Creek Church has raised $1115 for Church building.

COPY.

New York

Nov. 1., 1872.

Dear Brother Frackelton.

Yours of the 30th ult. is just here. Rev. Jackson is expected in a few days when we will confer with him about your field and lay it before the Board and advise you of its results.

It does seem strange that you are able to raise so little from your large field towards your support. I think you write only $5. surely $5 for five months preaching is small. The missionaries of every Church and Board are expected to raise all they can from the people whom they serve. This Board expects its missionaries to do what they can. Also the board is now $175,000 in debt. Help must come from the people visited as well as from contributing friends elsewhere We beg you to give this matter a more successful trial. You have had $100 travelling expenses and $450 on account. Many are worse off as soon as Mr. Jackson comes and the Board meets we will advise you.

May God bless you in your discouragements.

(Signed) Cyrus Dickens.

COPY. M.H.Y.

Bozeman, Montana.

Febr-March 1. 1873 .

Our good and kind friend.

Rev. S. Jackson .

Our hearts were made glad a few days since by the receipt, from the ladies concerning whom you had written us, of the three hundred Dollars for which through you we have made applications. Your own kind words of heer and the words and more substantial evidences of sympathy which through your influence have been sent us from other kind friend this winter have made plain a path which otherwise might have been all darkness. We feel that God has raised for us the needed aid and hope and pray for His riched blessing on those who have been lead to help us!

Now that the District school is closed, we shall probably have quite an increase of numbers in our school and since Presbytery has met and taken our enterprise under supervision , we feel the foundation are beginning to be laid for permanency and trust as last we have done right in coming here, though at first it was heard to realize that we had not made a mistake.

Rest assured whatever the future shall have in store for us we shall not forget yourself or our missionary here(who has stood by and sustained us nobley) or the many who have streched out a helping hand in the hour of need and darkness. The day of beginnings is not over yet, but surely having been so provided for now we may trust not to be left in the future.

Mary G. Crittenden.

Gratefully and

Your friend,

(signed) Mary G. Crittenden.

Love to Mrs. Jackson and the little ones. Daisy's picture is much admired. The little poem was very sweet and hope inspiring.

COPY.

M.H.Y.

Bozeman, Montana.

March 9th 1873.

Dear Brother Jackson:

* * * * The relief which you have been instrumental of sending to us had been truly gratful to us and we think of it as an instance of Christ's care for us, through the fellowship of the saints".

The counsellings of the Presbytery were pleasant and a spirit of meekness and Christian love seemed to prevail among the brethren . The re solution in regard to the Superintendent of Missions" was not one which all the members felt zeal for; indeed it was acquiesced in by the majority. I think only to gratify the views of two of the members who felt some change to be desirable. If we had our school Building , or a wing of what it may or aught to be in the future, I would then feel sured being able to have a full school next Fall. We would take care of the girls at home and receive boys at recitation for a year or two and then if advisable the Academy to females exclusively.

I remain, Your Brother in Christ.

(Signed) L.B. Crettenden.

COPY. M.H.Y.

Boseman July 17 1873.

Dear Sir:

* * * Ever remembering with true regard and unfailing friendship the much godd and comfort we have received at your hand and through your influence we are all of us

Your very true friends.

(Signed) Mrs. M.A. Crittenden.

Church condition at Missoula, Montana, 1873 and 1874, as shown by extracts from letters of Miss Cornelia P. Sims (a member of the Presbyterian Church, who taught a private school at Missoula), written to Rev. Sheldon Jackson, Superintendent of Presbyterian Missions in Montana and other Rocky Mountain Territories.

Under date of Missoula, May 31st, 1873, Miss Cornelia P. Sims, teacher of a select school, writes of Sheldon Jackson of six Presbyterians who would unite with the Presbyterian Church if there was regular preaching.

Under date of June 23, 1873, she writes "I will do all I can to keep the Church together until the Board sends a Minister."

Under date of October 4th: "Mr. Russell does not propose spending part of his time in Missoula. He only comes here per invitation from Mr. Iliff)Methodist) to fill his pulpit, while he was absent at Conference."

"He found fault with me for agitating the question of Presbyterianism at this time. He thinks it best to wait until a Minister is sent into the field.

"There are about as many Presbyterians here as there are in Deer Lodge."

December 31, 1873. "The Sabbath School here is under Methodist auspices but the majority of its workers are Presbyterians, including Mr. Kennett, the Superintendent."

January 21st, 1874: "I have procured a few subscribers to the

"Rocky Mountain Presbyterian" and will to-day forward you their names."

August 22, 1874:- "My great objection to remaining here is, there are no church privileges whatever. We have not averaged preaching once a month since Mr. Iliff (Methodist) left and when we do have preaching it is almost punishment to have to listen to it. I feel the want of a pastor so much. You are the only one I have had since I came to the Territory. My letter is in Mr. Russell's Church, but he has taken no interest in me."

Note. In the fall of 1874 Miss Sims removed to Helena.

COPY.

Deer Lodge, Montana,
May 4, 1874.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson:

x x x x My grounds for becoming offended at you are these: First, you told me distinctly and plainly before I came to Montana that I was to be settled at Helena. On the way out here you intimated that possibly Mr. Rommel would not come out unless he was settled in Helena. But you said that you would if possible have him settle at Deer Lodge. In a letter of Dr. Kendall's to Mr. Rommel he says it was the distinct understanding between you and the Sec's of the Board before you left New York on your way to Montana that Mr. Rommel should be settled at Helena, and I at Deer Lodge. When Mr. Rommel came he said he had never been asked to go any where except to Helena. I felt at the time that it was exceedingly shabby treatment to be promised a place and then unceremoniously superseded for all your conversations with me and your letters to me were to the effect that I should be the minister in Helena Although in the providence of God it has turned out that Mr. Rommel is better adapted to be pastor of the Helena church than I, and I better suited to the people of Deer Lodge than he, yet I consider that the offense against righteousness and justice by you remains the same. You knew neither the adaptation of Mr. Rommel for Helena nor of me for thisplace. The same arrangement would have been brought about in an open, frank and aboveboard manner.

2nd. When I complained to you that $1000 per year was not enough you led me to believe that you could increase the amount and would have it done, promising to write to the Board and have them raise it at once. Whether you wrote to the Board or not on this subject I do not know; I only only know that my salary was not increased until after I came to Deer Lodge to live, or when I had at last told the Sec's that I would have

to leave if they did not increase the amount.

3rd. You promised Mr. Brackeltson and me to see that the Board paid all our travelling expenses if we would travel during our first year in Montana. When I settled in Deer Lodge and wrote to the Board about it I was informed that the Board would pay only my salary and no other expenses.

These are the principal points in my becoming offended at you. I do not wish to stir up an old quarrel. My object is to endeavor to settle once and finally an old dispute and if possible to live at peace with you and all men."

x x x x

J. R. Russel.

285

COPY.

Denver, Colorado,

June 22, 1874.

Rev. J. R. Russell,

Dear Brother:

Yours of May 4th came as I was leaving for the General Assembly. I regret that I could not have answered it promptly. But this is my first opportunity.

I will take up your counts in order after earnest prayer for Divine guidance.

1st. "That I deceived you with reference to Helena, &c." This I deny. When I first conversed with you about going to Montana I supposed, and said so, that the first one agreeing to go could have the choice of fields, but after [illegible] interview with the Secretaries of the Board I was informed that Mr. Rommell was to go to Helena. When I returned to Colorado I informed you of this change, of which I have witnesses.

I told the same at various points in Montana, that the understanding was for you to supply Helena and Deer Lodge until Mr. Rommell should arrive; after which you were expected to supply Deer Lodge and Missoula.

This understanding you, yourself acknowledged, in a letter to me, which I sent to the Board, and which I presume is on file among their records.

But even if the above had not been the case, you know that being simply the Agent of the Board, I can not bind them for they have the power to overrule all my promises and wishes.

Your 2d and 3d Counts are as to "Salary" and "travelling expenses." Again I say you misapprehended me. I had even then been too long in the work to make any definite promise whatever as to

the amount of salary. And I could not have done so, if I had wished, as I can not bind the Board. I could only say that I will recommend and urge the Board to do so and so. And I probably said that if you found the salary was not sufficient that I would <u>try</u> and have it increased. And I did try and it was in part owing to my influence that your salary was increased after you moved to Deer Lodge.

And perhaps I could have secured a still larger increase if yours and Frackelton's complaining letters to the Board your neglect to care for Missoula, after being relieved of Helena, had not so dissatisfied the Secretaries that they felt that a mistake had been made in sending you out; that you were not the man for the kind of work you were expected to do. The Board expected you to get a horse (and if necessary would probably have found some Sabbath School, who would have thus furnished you) and thus journey to and fro from Missoula, preaching at stations along the way on your monthly trip. In the majority of instances no charge would have been made for your lodging or meals, you would also have brought the Gospel within reach of three times as many people as you have done and carried out the purpose of the Board in commissioning you. If you had thus done, as other Missionaries in other new sections of the field are doing, you would have found that at the close of the year would have had just as much money in your possession as you did under the present policy. If you had incurred more expense would in one way and another have been made up to you. There would have been no lack at the end of the year.

<u>Thus not considering myself guilty of your various charges I have no apology to offer.</u> I can only say that I am sorry you have permitted your mind to so dwell upon your supposed grievances as to make you feel uncomfortable and hinder you in your work and to cause you to violate the rights of hospitality. When you were a stranger in a strange

land he furnished you a home and under circumstances that for weeks were exceedingly inconvenient and that involved great personal sacrifices on our part. We did it cheerfully and lovingly and would have never mentioned it only to show you how we felt our feelings outraged when the next thing we heard from you was the charges, not first sent to me for expdanation but direct to the Board; then, second, the action of the Presbytery that was liable to injure me before the Church; and then third, a letter from a prominent Presbyterian in Montana stating that the action of the Presbytery was forced through by yourself; then fourth, the direct assertion by Mr. Prackleton to me, that you threatened the Presbytery that if they did not pass those resolutions you would withdraw and break up the Presbytery. Then fifth, your letter to me, which is now before me, calling on me to resign and wishing the Board would remove me.

As these things came out one after another, do you wonder that I felt the wounds of one that I had supposed to be a warm friend?

But I carried these grievances at once to the Cross and left them there, and have worked on with the same vigor for Montana, as if they had not occurred. Indeed the care of the churches and the perplexity of my position are so great that I have no time to treasure up personal affronts or pay much attention to personal attacks. Any evil influence that might have resulted against me from the action of the Presbytery was prevented by the reproach brought upon the Presbytery by the injudicious behavior of the Montana's Commissioner to the Assembly. (He was the laughing stock of the Assembly of 73 and the Assembly of 74 appointed a committee to investigate certain fraudulent practices charged against both the Montana Commissioners,).

The action of the Presbytery also gave me the opportunity of returning good for evil.--- Mr. Crittendon could not have remained

in Montana six months without my special help - (I have the papers to prove it).

And the money which both yourself and Mr. Rommell are receiving from the Board was raised by my personal effort last February.

As another manifestation of good for evil, I am paying the subscription on your Weekly Rocky Mountain Presbyterian, which I am not doing for any of the Ministers of Colorado. It is a small thing, to be sure, but it shows the principle and my reason for doing it was because I felt you were not cordial towards me---Nor do I take any credit for these things. I could not keep hard feelings towards you and yet pray for you and your work by name, as I have done and continue to do, every week--I could not continue to cherish hard feelings against any Brother and yet expect God's blessing on my work.

The reason more has not been done for Montana is due to the times. Upon my return from Montana, where I had hoped to have received money to have assisted you in building, the Chicago fire occurred, and there was a drying up of the fountains of special benevolence. Then came the bad repute of Montana as the result of Mr. Frackelton's course at the Assembly, which was followed by Jay Cook's failure and the suspension of work on the Northern Pacific Rail Road. This latter brought improvements and especially any increase of population in Montana largely at a stand still, and consequently affected Church work. So far as I can learn the Board now propose simply the commission of a man for Bozeman. If you or Brother Rommell know of a suitable man for the place that could be had please send me his name and address and I will try to secure him. If the building of the N.P.R.R. had continued with the necessary result of a large increase of population, they would probably have sent you two or three missionaries more. In the mean time we can only wait and pray and prepare the way for a large increase of the work when the population commences to

flow in. In my relations to you I have ignored the past and am trying to work on, as if it had not been, when you are ready to do the same, we can work together. And I scarcely need assure you, that this state of things would give me great satisfaction. And if you saw your way open to serve Missoula once a month, it would give the Board at New York the Church at large great satisfaction, and prepare the way for an increase in your ministerial force. I have thus written fully and frankly as you desired. Watching with much interest for the completion of your Church and with earnest weekly prayer for God's blessing on you and your work, and asking a constant interest in your prayers, I remain your Brother in Christ.

COPY.

Denver, Colorado,
June 22, 1874.

287

Rev. J. R. Russell,

Dear Brother:

Yours of May 4th came as I was leaving for the General Assembly. I regret that I could not have answered it promptly. But this is my first opportunity.

I will take up your counts in order after earnest prayer for Divine guidance.

1st. "That I deceived you with reference to Helena, &c." This I deny. When I first conversed with you about going to Montana I supposed, and said so, that the first one agreeing to go could have the choice of fields, but after an interview with the Secretaries of the Board I was informed that Mr. Rommell was to go to Helena. When I returned to Colorado I informed you of this change, of which I have witnesses.

I told the same at various points in Montana, that the understanding was for you to supply Helena and Deer Lodge until Mr. Rommell should arrive; after which you were expected to supply Deer Lodge and Missoula.

This understanding you, yourself acknowledged, in a letter to me, which I sent to the Board, and which I presume is on file among their records.

But even if the above had not been the case, you know that being simply the Agent of the Board, I can not bind them for they have the power to overrule all my promises and wishes.

Your 2d and 3d Counts are as to "Salary" and "travelling expenses." Again I say you misapprehended me. I had even then been too long in the work to make any definite promise whatever as to

the amount of salary. And I could not have done so, if I had wished, as I can not bind the Board. I could only say that I will recommend and urge the Board to do so and so. And I probably said that if you found the salary was not sufficient that I would <u>try</u> and have it increased. And I did try and it was in part owing to my influence that your salary was increased after you moved to Deer Lodge.

And perhaps I could have secured a still larger increase if yours and Frackelton's complaining letters to the Board, your neglect to care for Missoula, after being relieved of Helena, had not so dissatisfied the Secretaries that they felt that a mistake had been made in sending you out; that you were not the men for the kind of work you were expected to do. The Board expected you to get a horse (and if necessary would probably have found some Sabbath School, who would have thus furnished you) and thus journey to and fro from Missoula, preaching at stations along the way on your monthly trip. In the majority of instances no charge would have been made for your lodging or meals, you would also have brought the Gospel within reach of three times as many people as you have done and carried out the purpose of the Board in commissioning you. If you had thus done, as other Missionaries in other new sections of the field are doing, you would have found that at the close of the year would have had just as much money in your possession as you did under the present policy. If you had incurred more expense would in one way and another have been made up to you. There would have been no lack at the end of the year.

<u>Thus not considering myself guilty of your various charges I have no apology to offer</u>. I can only say that I am sorry you have permitted your mind to so dwell upon your supposed grievances as to make you feel uncomfortable and hinder you in your work and to cause you to violate the rights of hospitality. When you were a stranger in a strange

land we furnished you a home and under circumstances that for weeks were exceedingly inconvenient and that involved great personal sacrifices on our part. We did it cheerfully and lovingly and would have never mentioned it only to show you how we felt our feelings outraged when the next thing we heard from you was the charges, not first sent to me for explanation but direct to the Board; then, second, the action of the Presbytery that was liable to injure me before the Church; and then third, a letter from a prominent Presbyterian in Montana stating that the action of the Presbytery was forced through by yourself; then fourth, the direct assertion by Mr. Frackleton to me, that you threatened the Presbytery that if they did not pass those resolutions you would withdraw and break up the Presbytery. Then fifth, your letter to me, which is now before me, calling on me to resign and wishing the Board would remove me.

As these things came out one after another, do you wonder that I felt the wounds of one that I had supposed to be a warm friend?

But I carried these grievances at once to the Cross and left them there, and have worked on with the same vigor for Montana, as if they had not occurred. Indeed the care of the churches and the perplexity of my position are so great that I have no time to treasure up personal affronts or pay much attention to personal attacks. Any evil influence that might have resulted against me from the action of the Presbytery was prevented by the reproach brought upon the Presbytery by the injudicious behavior of the Montana's Commissioner to the Assembly. (He was the laughing stock of the Assembly of 73 and the Assembly of 74 appointed a committee to investigate certain fraudulent practices charged against both the Montana Commissioners,).

The action of the Presbytery also gave me the opportunity of returning good for evil.--- Mr. Crittenden could not have remained

in Montana six months without my special help - (I have the papers to prove it).

And the money which both yourself and Mr. Rommell are receiving from the Board was raised by my personal effort last February.

As another manifestation of good for evil, I am paying the subscription on your Weekly Rocky Mountain Presbyterian, which I am not doing for any of the Ministers of Colorado. It is a small thing, to be sure, but it shows the principle and my reason for doing it was because I felt you were not cordial towards me---Nor do I take any credit for these things. I could not keep hard feelings towards you and yet pray for you and your work by name, as I have done and continue to do, every week--I could not continue to cherish hard feelings against any Brother and yet expect God's blessing on my work.

The reason more has not been done for Montana is due to the times. Upon my return from Montana, where I had hoped to have received money to have assisted you in building, the Chicago fire occurred, and there was a drying up of the fountains of special benevolence. Then came the bad repute of Montana as the result of Mr. Frackelton's course at the Assembly, which was followed by Jay Cook's failure and the suspension of work on the Northern Pacific Rail Road. This latter brought improvements and especially any increase of population in Montana largely at a stand still, and consequently affected Church work. So far as I can learn the Board now propose simply the commission of a man for Bozeman. If you or Brother Rommell know of a suitable man for the place that could be had please send me his name and address and I will try to secure him. If the building of the N.P.R.R. had continued with the necessary result of a large increase of population, they would probably have sent you two or three more missionaries. In the mean time we can only wait and pray and prepare the way for a large increase of the work when the population commences to

flow in. In my relations to you I have ignored the past and am trying to work on, as if it had not been, when you are ready to do the same, we can work together. And I scarcely need assure you, that this state of things would give me great satisfaction. And if you saw your way open to serve Missoula one month, it would give the Board at New York or the Church at large great satisfaction, and prepare the way for an increase in your ministerial force. I have thus written fully and frankly as you desired. Watching with much interest for the completion of your Church and with earnest weekly prayer for God's blessing on you and your work, and asking a constant interest in your prayers, I remain your Brother in Christ.

Copy.

Butte City, Mont.

Feb. 2d. 1[illegible]0

Rev. S. Jackson.

I come pleading in the name of the dear Savior who died upon the Cross for sinners, to send us a Minister to help us in the great work their is for Christians to do in this place. I was heart sick the first of last Sep . when I came to Butte and learned the conditions of Religion in this Territory and particularly the future prospect for the Presbyterian Church in this place I called on Mr. Russels family and there I learned all the deficiences of the Home Mission board and from his own tongue I learned that the Rev.S. Jackson was a liar and a mischief Maker; beautiful language for a man of God to use. I thought then that something must be done here was perishing souls with sin and vice on every side not knowing what day Sabbath came. And no one to lead the few Christians there was here.

But looking on the bright side I took courage for a time hoping that a good work might take place in his Mr. Russels own heart and expressing myself to that affect. to a Christian lady not long since she said Mrs. Short when you know Mr. Russel as long as I have you will give up that hope. Now we have a Congregation here that many a Paster over a City Church would be proud of. We have not got many members as yet but with an energetic Godly man our number could be doubled in one years time and in two years we could have a Church Building and be self sustaining and do something for the Missions Boards

This is a wealthy Country and every body even to the poorest miner get good wages, and a portion of it all should be consecrated to God. We have an intelligent congregation and deserving of a different Paster than Mr. Russe will ever make for I do not think that he will

ever do any good in the Ministry with the Companion he has. I sincerely ask God to forgive me if I have done anything wrong in writing to you as I have for my heart is so full that I could not keep quiet any longer. We also know that faith without works is dead and I have faith that God will send us helpers.

Our congregation complain among themselves and afraid to do anything against Mr. Russel. I felt that our first duty is our God.

What I have said and done has not been done to injure Mr. Russel, but I felt it a duty I owned my God instead of finding fault and complaining among the members I appeal to our board to send us a Minister that we can at least respect.

We could have a good sunday school if we had any certain place to hold our school I have a large class of Boys that I gathered up off the street that I keep pretty well together by being every Sabbath with them.

We must have a Church and we can have if you will only remove the stumbling blocks out of the way.

My daily prayer is that God may send us helpers and I know he will for his word tells me so every time I turn to it when I get so discouraged that I almost give it up in despair What would we do without the dear Bible.

What I have written to you I would not like to have made known to Mr. Russel I will give you the Names of my former Pastor if you doubt any thing I have said. It seems a very strange thing for me to do to my Pastor for I always have been blessed in having noble Godly men for Pastors. Please send a copy of Rocky Mountain Presbyterian.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Mrs M.S. Short.

COPY.

Helena, Montana,
February 21, 1880.

To Drs. Kendall and Dickson,
Secretaries of the Board of Home Missions,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Brethren:

The Presbytery of Montana met here on the 13th and adjourned on the 17th. It appointed a committee of which I was made chairman to thoroughly investigate the causes of the general dissatisfaction felt throughout Montana everywhere, and so far as we could learn by everybody with Dr. Sheldon Jackson's relations to our missionary work in this Presbytery.

We fairly and fully examined all sides of the question, whether the Doctor was blameworthy and whether we ought to make a showing of his doings and neglect to the Board and we answered both questions in the affirmative. The truth is what the Board is entitled to and if the truth shall hurt Doctor Jackson that is his fault not ours.

I herewith send you the resolutions adopted by the Presbytery upon the recommendation of our committee. x x x x x

(signed) George S. Smith.

Action of the Presbytery of Montana

Resolved that the Presbytery of Montana in session at Helena, February 13 to 17, 1880, respectfully represents to the Board of Home Missions that the Presbytery is strongly and unanimously opposed to having the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, synodical missionary, Synod of Colorado, devote any of his time or attention to working within the bounds of this

this Presbytery. For the Presbytery's judgment of the inexpediency of having him visit our churches in Montana or attempt to plant new churches, the subjoined reasons are given:-

1st, The conspicuously unwise course pursued in 1872 when he organized a number of churches in this territory.

Specifications: First, at Missoula in 1872 he organized a church of two members, a freighter named Cunningham who was in Missoula for only one [illegible] and was induced to act the part of a ruling elder for the occasion. He was installed and departed from the town the next day and has not been seen in Missoula since, excepting once last summer when he stayed in town over one Sabbath and spent the day in unloading freight not deigning to go near the Presbyterian Church. The other member was a Methodist woman who had quarreled with her pastor; she had not the confidence or respect of the community. Of course the church died instantly. It was reorganized in 1876.

Second, He organized the Hamilton Church with two members. It died and was organized anew by Father Crittenden.

Third, The church at Virginia City he organized with six or seven members and made no suitable provision for preserving its existence. Mr. Frickelton visited it not more than twice and Mr. Rommel once, and then it died and is now extinct.

Fourth, He organized a church at Gallatin City; to form the church he tried to persuade a man and his wife to withdraw from the Methodist church which was already organized. They (Mr. & Mrs. Ray) refused; he was importunate in his effort to induce them to consent to enter his organization.

Second Complaint:

He neglected his field after he began (professedly) to till it.

Specifications: First, He neglected to send missionaries to the

churches.

second, On his subsequent visits to the territory flight through this region was so hurried that he could not learn the true condition of the churches which were then alive. When he was in Deer Lodge and Helena he heard certain reports about the church in Missoula. It was his duty to investigate these reports fully and fairly. He did not go near Missoula nor adopt any wise or adequate means to thoroughly inform himself of the true state of affairs in that church.

Third, On all visits later than that of 1872 he altogether neglected these towns and places where no Presbyterian churches were in existence although a wide field, needy as wide, lay open and ready to be seeded with the gospel truth.

Third Complaint

He made rash promises which he was unable or unwilling to fulfill or even satisfactorily withdraw.

Specifications. First, He promised each church organized a minister. Second, He promised to three ministers the church at Helena. Third, He promised to two ministers the place of Presbyterial ministry or his influence to procure the place when he knew that but one could secure the appointment. If he changed his mind after making the first promise he should have frankly written to the ministers to whom he made the first promise and declared his change of mind.

Fourth Complaint.

He made mischief between the brethren.

Specifications. He asked Mr. Russel for confidential information about the standing and work of Mr. Cook. Mr. Russel gave him the substance of a letter written by a man who lived in Missoula. The letter was not kind or fair to Mr. Cook but Mr. Russel did not mean that Dr. Jackson

to depend wholly upon the representations made by the writer of the letter or upon the impressions made by the letter upon Mr. Russel's own mind. He wished Dr. Jackson to learn by visiting Missoula the true state of affairs there. Instead of doing this he unwisely revealed Mr. Russel' impressions to Mr. Hewitt, through whom they reached Mr. Cook and that produced for a time a heart burning and mischiefin the Presbytery. Only grace and time repaired the evil done . x x x x

Resolved, That the Presbytery requests the Board of Home Missions to leave henceforth the work of planting and fostering Presbyterian Churches in Montana to be done by the Presbytery through its appointed Agencies, Geo. G. Smith,

M. L. Cook

C. L. Richards.

Denver, Colo. March 31, 1880.

299

Rev. Drs. Kendall and Dickson,

Secretaries.

Sirs:

Yours of recent date, enclosing to me the action of the Presbytery of Montana, taken February 13 to 17, is received. I thank you for an opportunity of replying to the charges of the brethren and Presbytery in Montana, a courtesy which they did not extend to me.

I. The Rev. George G. Smith, in his letter of February 21 to you, writes that the Presbytery "fairly and fully examined all sides." They certainly did not ask for my side or explanations. He also writes, "Dr. Jackson, the brethren assure me, advised the brethren to make allowance for the Board cutting down appropriations and to ask for more than they expected." I emphatically deny having done so in their or in any other similar case.

Now for the specifications with reference to the organization of churches. Bear in mind that in 1872 Montana was expecting the speedy building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and was receiving a large immigration. It was then considered a wise policy to seize central points. Consequently I organized churches at Helena, Deer Lodge, Missoula, Hamilton, Gallatin, Bozeman, and Virginia City, also urged the sending of a missionary to Fort Benton as well. Those places at that time were the strategic points and are yet with the exception of Gallatin and Hamilton. Glendale and Miles City have grown up since. Gallatin being at the forks of the Missouri River was expected to be a great place on the Northern Pacific Railroad. Consequently, in maintaining the selection of points I simply did what any other missionary or the

Presbytery would have done in my place. Having selected the points, I did what any other synodical missionary would have done, that is, use the material I could find in the organization of the churches.

(1) At Missoula. Mr. Cunningham, the elder, is referred to as a "freighter." I found him living on a farm a few miles from the village and he agreed to come in to the meetings on the Sabbath when a minister came. A year or two afterwards he took sufficient interest in the church to write me a letter concerning the Rev. Mr. Russell's mismanagement there. Mrs. M. E. McKee, the lady, was a Presbyterian by birth, training, and conviction, but married to a Methodist Episcopal husband. She came to her own church and afterwards her husband joined her and they were both members in good standing of the Presbyterian Church of Los Angeles, Cal. Soon afterwards Miss Sims, a friend of mine, moved there. Other Presbyterians moved in and the old organization could have been carried through successfully if Mr. Russell had given it the ordinary attention that a Presbyterian minister situated as he was should have done.

(2) The church at Hamilton was killed by the Rev. Mr. Frackleton (of whom the Secretaries have some knowledge) as were also the churches of Virginia City and Gallatin. But for the first organization at Helena the second would have had no existence. It was simply the continuation of the first.

(3) Virginia City: neglected by Mr. Frackleton, who had charge of it.

(4) Gallatin City. The same neglect by Mr. Frackleton. It was organized with five members. Do not remember about Mr. and Mrs. Ray. I received, however, a Mr. and Mrs. Rea. If "Ray" was another family I presume they were Presbyterians in the Methodist Church, as I often

found them there when there was no church of their own. If this was the case I would again urge them to come into their own church.

II. The Presbytery affirms, "Dr. Jackson neglected the field." Specifications:

(a) "He neglected to send missionaries." To that I replied that I secured Russell for Deer Lodge and Rommel for Helena, and Frackleton for Gallatin Valley, which included the group of four churches, viz., Bozeman, Gallatin, Hamilton, and Virginia City. I furnished every organization with regular preaching. Messrs. Frackleton and Russell proving inefficient, the work suffered through them. I afterwards secured Mr. Richards for Bozeman and Mr. Cook for Missoula.

(b) "His visits were hasty." Necessarily. I spent from one day to a week in every Presbyterian church in the territory expect Missoula at each visit. I did not go to other portions of the territory as the staging was tedious and expensive and no good results could come from it as the Board of Missions was unwilling to increase their force of men. I secured men for both Benton and Miles City but the Board would not appoint them.

III. "He made rash promises, which he was unable or unwilling to fulfill." Specifications:

(a) "He promised each church organized a minister." Reply: I only promised to try and get ministers for groups of churches, which I succeeded in doing.

(b) "Promised the church at Helena to three ministers." I deny it. the files of the Board will show such a claim ~~in~~ was an afterthought of Mr. Russell.

(c) "To use his influence to secure two men the place of Presbyterial missionary." Mr. Russell talked with me about it, but I did not promise him my influence. I urged the appointment of Mr. Hewitt, as

the files of the Board will show. It is true that the church in Montana has not accomplished much, but that is due to no want of faithfulness on my part. I have kept every section of it in mind and have had regular constant and knowledge of changes and growth. The want of greater succes is due, however, to two causes: first, the remoteness of the country from the railroads; the slow increase of population (not as many in 1878 as in 1872), and the general discouragement attendant upon the failure of Jay Cook and the suspension of the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad. People were leaving the country and the churches were suffering in consequence. Second, the failures and inefficiency of Messrs. Russell and Brackleton, two of the early missionaries.

Very truly yours,

(signed) Sheldon Jackson.

W. F. P.

Sept. 16, 1903.

Rev. George Edwards,
Stated Clerk and Historian of the Synod of Montana,
Box 502,
Great Falls, Mont.

Dear brother:

Thanks for yours of March 21, giving me an opportunity of placing myself rightwith regard to the charges of the Presbytery of Montana, Feb. 13-17, 1880. I did not take notice of it at the time for the reason that I was too busy in looking after the churches to consume my time in controversy, but now, with increasing years, having more time, I have thought it best to write the Synod in order that the facts of the case may be better understood by the future historian who may have occasion to search the records.

I forward you by this mail a copy of my letter of March 31, 1880, to the Secretaries of the Board of Home Missions in reply to their request for information. In looking over that letter I think that my reply should have been fuller in detail than it was. I forward a copy of that letter to the Stated Clerk of the Presbytery of Butte, that Presbytery being , as I understand, the successor of the Presbytery of Montana andhaving the care of the original records.

Permit me to mention certain well established principles that govern the establishment of churches. The command to preach the Gospel everywhere assumes that believers will be gathered into groups or distinct organizations. These organizations should be located in every

community. If, however, at the beginning there are not a sufficient number of ministers or a sufficient amount of funds to do this, then it is wisdom to take the larger and more influential communities first and from them as centers radiate out to the smaller communities. The Apostles did that, especially Paul, who labored in the chief cities of his day, and the same principle has been observed from that day to this. In the carrying out of this principle in our own land a modification has arisen that in the newer sections of the land the Presbyterians and Congregationalists would not both occupy the same place unless it was a place sufficiently large for two organizations, but if one or the other had occupied a certain place the other would pass it by. Keeping this principle in mind, I entered Montana in 1869, not by direction of the Mission Board of the Church, but on my own volition and at my own expense. I visited Helena as the chief city. Finding a small number of Presbyterians there I organized them into a church, thereby pre-empting the place for the Presbyterian Church. After my return to the States while looking up a suitable minister for the church one of the leading men of the new church wrote me for himself and an associate not to attempt to send a minister at once as they could not support him.

To my entreaties for ministers for Montana the Board of Missions replied that they had not sufficient funds but that they would appoint as many missionaries as I would raise the funds to support. I then raised among the churches and my friends two salaries which went to the support of Rev. James R. Russell at Deer Lodge and Missoula, and Rev. W. C. Rennell at Helena; and after the arrival of Rev. Mr. Crittenden in the fall of 1872, when he became discouraged and was ready to leave the territory, I secured a partial support for his family, which enabled him to remain in the country.

Now to the complaints of the Presbytery:

I. "Unwise course in organizing churches in 1872." On the principle of chief places I took Helena, Deer Lodge, Missoula, Gallatin, Hamilton, Bozeman, Virginia City, and urged a minister for Fort Benton. I did not organize at the latter point as there were not even two communicants to organize with. Gallatin was then a very small place but had prospective importance, the Northern Pacific Railroad men expecting at that time to have a junction point near the forks of the rivers. Specifications:

(1) "At Missoula in 1872 he organized a church of two members." It was an important point. Mr. Cunningham, the elder, is referred to as a freighter and his only remaining in town over night. I found him living on a ranch near by and had his promise to attend services regularly whenever a minister should come. A year or two afterwards he took sufficient interest in the church to write me a letter concerning Mr. Russell's mismanagement there. The other member is referred to as "a Methodist woman who had quarreled with her pastor and had not the confidence or the respect of the community." Mrs. M. E. McKee, the lady referred to, was a Presbyterian by birth, training, and conviction, married to a Methodist man. In uniting with the Presbyterian Church she came to her own, and afterwards her husband united with herin the Presbyterian Church. They were sufficiently respectable to be afterwards members in good standing of a Presbyterian Church in Los Angeles, Cal. Soon afterwards Miss Sims, an active Presbyterian friend of mine, moved there. Other Presbyterians moved into the place until there were as many at Missoula as at Deer Lodge. They composed the working Christian element of the place. The church organized in '72 would have lived and flourished if the minister had done his duty.

(2) "He organized the Hamilton church with two members and it died."

Emphasis seems to be placed on the smallness of the membership. In looking over the roll of about 200 Presbyterian churches which God in his great love allowed me to establish, I find 4 churches organized with practically 2 members each; as follows: Blair Neb., Aug. 15, 1869, 2 members; in 1903, 35 members; and who can confute the blessing of 34 years of preaching in that community due due to the organization of that church. Pueblo, Colo., Feb. 27, 1870, 4 members. Two ladies lived in the village and I went out to a ranch 16 miles away to get a man and his wife to make the 4, the man being made ruling elder. In 1903 that same church organized practically with 2 ladies has grown into 5 Presbyterian churches with 977 members. Golden, Colo., March 7, 1870, 4 members, 3 women and 1 man, and the next time I heard from the church the man, a ruling elder, had left the women and joined another denomination; but the 3 women went to work, built a church building, and with the aid of the Board of Missions secured a minister, and now (1903) have 142 members. Other small churches range thus: Houston, Minn., 3 members, now 30; Rochester, 4 members, now 169; Eyota, 4 members, now 36; Austin, 4 members, now 145; Columbus, 3, now 66; Fremont, 3, now 236; Madison, 3, now 117. It is not the smallness of numbers that killed Missoula and Hamilton but the neglect of the ministers who were appointed and paid by the Board of Home Missions to minister to them.

(3) "Made no suitable provision for preserving its (Virginia City) existence." I secured the appointment of Rev. Mr. Frackleton to minister to it part of the time. His failure to do so was the cause of its death.

(4) "Gallatin City. Tried to persuade a man and his wife to withdraw from the Methodist Church." In frontier communities it is very common for Christians of various denominations to place their membership temporarily with the first Evangelical denomination that makes a start

in the village with the understanding that when their own church comes they are liberty to unite with it. The good feeling at Gallatin was voiced by the following statement which was unanimously adopted at their meeting:

"Whereas, that the undersigned members of the Presbyterian and other churches united with the Methodist church of Gallatin because there was no Presbyterian church in the neighborhood, and with the understanding that when a Presbyterian church should be formed we were at liberty to return to our own church; and,

"Whereas, the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, Superintendent of Presbyterian Missions, is present to organize said church and cannot remain until we can secure the usual certificates of admission;

"Therefore, in entering into this new organization of a Presbyterian church we feel not only the friendliest feelings towards our late associates in the Methodist Church, but would also express our earnest prayer and desire that the same pleasant co-operation in the Lord's work may continue in our new relations as sister churches in this place."

II. "Neglected his field after he began professedly to till it." Specifications:

(1) "He neglected to send missionaries to the churches." As already written, I secured Mr. Russell for Deer Lodge and Missoula and raised his salary; Mr. Frackleton for Virginia City, Gallatin, Hamilton and Bozeman. Every Presbyterian church in the territory was thus provided for. I also raised the money that made it possible for Mr. Crittenden and his family to work in the Gallatin Valley, and afterwards secured Mr. Richards for Bozeman and Mr. Cook for Missoula. I also secured ministers for Fort Benton and Miles City, but the Board of Home Missions were $175,000. in debt and they refused to open these fields.

When I returned to the States from Montana I visited the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pa., and there 20 members of the senior class wrote the Board of Home Missions offering to go to Montana or elsewhere in the home mission field, but the Board did not accept them. Thus you will see that it was not my fault if Montana did not have more missionaries. But to return to the condition in 1872: every organization was provided with preaching if the men that had been appointed to do the work and were receiving the pay for the same had complied with the requirements of their commission. Messrs. Russell and Brackleton were young and vigorous men and at the time unmarried. It would have required no special hardship for them to have given their churches each at least a monthly service and taken in adjoining fields besides. The work required of them would have been considered easy in comparison to that which was being done at that very time by a score of brethren in other sections of the frontier field. If the brethren expected to travel by stage, of course, they could not afford the expense nor would the Board of Missions have been able to do so. But native ponies were cheap in those days. Cheaper yet, if their zeal had been sufficient, they could have walked. Less than a day's walk would bring them to a small settlement, or at least a ranch, where they could tell the Gospel story to the assembled ranchmen. Doing this there would have been no charge for their accommodations over night. The next night another center could be reached without hardship and another religious service held; and so on around the entire circuit. A blessed chance was given them to reach and save scores of immortal souls and without pecuniary cost to themselves. This plan was practicable, reasonable, and what I planned for when I mapped out their fields and what the Board commissioned them to do. And I was not asking anything that I was not willing to do myself. When I entered

the home mission ~~field~~ work my field from 1859 to 1864 covered 8 large counties in Minnesota; my remotest preaching point over 100 miles from my home on the Mississippi River, which was the base of operations. I was on a salary of $300. from the Board of Missions and perhaps received another hundred from the people. The first year I had no horse, but made my circuit on foot except when some farmer going the same way offered me a ride. Another missionary in Minnesota whose horse was sick and who was prepared to hire a horse for the 84 miles required to reach a regular preaching place, hearing from the Board that his salary had been reduced one-half by the necessities of the times during the Civil War, gave up his plan of hiring a horse and walked. But it may be argued that Minnesota was a different field from Montana. In some respects it was, but the ranch houses along the roads travelled by Messrs. Russell and Frackleton in 1872 and '3 were as frequent and as close together as the farm houses in the frontier counties of Minnesota in 1860. But if the comparison is not sufficiently strong between Montana and Minnesota, take the new mining districts in the mountains of Colorado in 1870-80. A mining camp would no sooner get started than either I visited it myself or sent some other missionary to visit it in case I could not. And if the place was important a neighboring missionary would be request to hold a regular monthly or bi-monthly service at the place until a permanent minister could be provided for it.

When the new mining camp of Ouray on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains was opened I wrote the Rev. George M. Darley that I wished he would visit it as often as he could and hold it for the Church until a minister could be provided. Without stopping to consider whether it was a hard or easy job he started out on foot through snow 1 to 5 feet deep, 125 miles, a round trip of 250 miles, taking 21 days on a trail which each way required him to ford the Uncompahgre River, a

rushing mountain torrent of ice water, waist-deep, 21 times. When it came for his second trip the river was so swollen with the summer floods that the trail was impassable and it became necessary to cross the main range of the mountains between 13 and 14 thousand feet high. This trip I made with him on foot myself and we organized the church. On the third trip he canvassed the place for a church building, which was erected and dedicated in 60 days from the reception of the first contribution. Nor was Mr. Darley an exceptional missionary in his zeal. Associated with me in my work in Minnesota and afterwards in Colorado were a score of just such men. The difficulty was not in the distance between Deer Lodge and Missoula nor in the distance between the group of churches between Bozeman and Virginia City, but the difficulty was in the men. They were fresh from places of comfort and not acquainted with the roughing of the frontier, and my mistake was not in organizing several weak churches but in taking two untried young men for opening the work. I should have secured two men from Colorado and taken them to Montana.

(2) "His visits were hasty, etc., etc." Necessarily so. Because the Board would not divide my field I was trying to cover the whole country from Mexico to Canada, but while I tried to improve every moment yet I spent from one day to a week in every Presbyterian church in the territory except Missoula at each visit to the place. I also kept informed of the progress of all sections of the territory, but the Board had refused to enlarge the work, and I had not the heart to ~~xxx~~ visit sections and say to the exiled Presbyterians, "Your Church is too poor to help give you the Gospel."

I am blamed further of not going to Missoula and investigating Mr. Cook. That was the duty of the Presbytery and not of the Superintendent of Missions.

III. "He made rash promises, etc., etc." Specifications:

(1) "He promised each church organized a minister." I deny that I promised each church organized a minister's whole time. I promised to secure them stated services, the same minister preaching at two or more places. This promise I carried out. A minister was commissioned for every church organized in the territory.

(2) "Promised the church at Helena to three ministers. When Mr. Russell was my guest in Denver I may have said to him very naturally, talking about the fields in Montana, that I had no doubt the first minister to reach Montana would have the choice of fields. I do not remember whether I said that or not, but before he left Colorado to go to Montana I was called into consultation with the Board in New York and there notified that they wished Mr. Rommell to go to Helena, the chief place. Returning to Colorado, I notified Mr. Russell that the Board had appointed Mr. Rommell for Helena. This was done in the presence of witnesses. Mr. Russell was under no obligation to go to Montana if he had not so chosen. He could probably have secured a field in Colorado or elsewhere, but he chose to go to Montana after having been told that Helena was provided for. After reaching Montnana it was definitely understood and stated at the various points in Montana where the question came up that Mr. Russell's field would be Deer Lodge and Missoula, but until the arrival of Mr. Rommell he would supply Helena and Deer Lodge. This understanding was acknowledged by Mr. Russell in a letter to me, which I sent to the Board and which I presume is on file among their records.

(3) "To use his influence to secure two men the place of Presbyterian missionary." Mr. Russell talked with me about the position but I gave him no encouragement; indeed, after his want of zeal to occupy destitute places and his lack of energy to occupy places for which he

was paid, and knew that he had not the first element of a successful Presbyterian missionary. I deny promising him my influence because I had made up my mind to give it to the Rev. Mr. Hewitt, then at Helena. As to the second and third counts, "salary and travelling expenses," I can only say that Mr. Russell, if he received an impression from my talk that he was to have a larger salary, that he misapprehended what I said. I had been too long in the work and had dealt with too many missionaries and had had too many disappointments with the action of the Board of Missions to make any definite promises concerning salary or travelling expenses. I could only say I will recommend the Board to do so and so, and I probably said to Mr. Russell that if he found the salary was not sufficient that I would try and have it increased; and I did try, and it was in part owing to my influence that the salary was increased after he moved to Deer Lodge.

It is true that the church in Montana during the 70's did not grow very rapidly but that was due to no want of faithfulness on my part. I kept every section of it in mind and had constant and regular knowledge of changes of population and communities. The want of greater success was due partially to two causes: (1) the remoteness of the country to the railroads, the slow increase of population (not as many in 1876 as in 1872) and the general discouragement attendant upon the failure of Jay Cook and the suspension of the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad. People were leaving the country on account of hard times and the churches were suffering in consequence. (2) The failures and inefficiency of Messrs. Russell and Frackleton, two of the early missionaries.

Very truly yours,

A. Hewitt Nassau

COPY.

Butte City Mont.

March 15th 1880.

Presbyterian Board of Home Missions.
New York City,

I hope you will pardon me if I say to much . For I see hear and feel to much to keep quiet. We are a little band of Christians with willing hearts and hands . Yes I can say sore hearts at beholding the sin and vice an every side and them that should be first to help in every good effort are those that we meet with the most opposition from. I have always thought that our Boards only sustained Ministers that belonged to our own Assembly . And here is a stanch rebel that has been supported by our Boards for the last ten years, his own words to me were that during that time he had not given one dollar to the Boards nor never intended to. He says the Home Missionary never done a good deed. The General Assembly never but one That was not to adopt the Hymnal. What is that our people aught to hear from their Pastor being sustained by the Boards; for their is many that does not read and inform themselves . The Missionary cause is never mentioned in the Pulpit as a friend said to me the other day What does he preach except his salary .

One brother is a liar and a mischief maker, another is a fire eater and he is rejoiced that the Territory has got rid of him. He says that he spends his evenings in the store gossipping, excuse me when I say that he indulges in slander that he may have an influence on the young men His brothers inlaw term him right, when they say he is trifeling . I do not think that the man had common sense to commence with. Then he married a widow with two children she being some years older than himself, she and her family all being Campbellites Their is a

mother three brothers and sister living here .

You may have some idea of the sad condition of the Presbyterian Church under such influence. If any one is consulted in regard to the affairs of the Church the outside has the preference of opinion . If we attempt any church work the gamblers wives and Harlots are forced upon us on equal grounds

As he says it always has been his rule to get money where he could, and as gamblers used their money more liberally then other people he intended to encourage them, Money the object, no matter what it cost the Christian Religion .

A mans soul is not worth a thought, you would be forced to think that they professing Christians thought in that light to realize what I have since I have been here.

A few weeks after coming here I moved into my new home where I am now living On the first Sabbath I was here in the building second door from me in the lower part there was five Carpenters at work all day fitting it up for Boarding House while for the second floor they kept two or three teams going moving a Printing Office, right on the other side of me was two or three teams at work on a bridge. Across the street from me was the Goodtemplers Hall where we had services appointed for eleven o'clock, fifteen minutes after twelve o'clock after about one half of the Ladies had left saying that they had to go home and get dinner for their men folks, as they nearly all work on the Sabbath Mr. Russel the Pastor of the Presbyterians came along seemingly in a great hurry, I suppose he had found out that he was late, He passed by the men that were at work neither looking to the right or nor the left.

We now have a dramatic club with several of our members taking part and one of our elders, do not blame me for boiling over with

indignation when I was asked when the Presbyterian Theatrical entertainment was coming off I made it convenient to see our Worthy pastor and mentioned the case to him He said he could not see any harm in Theatres and he believed the stage could be made an honor and glory to God His wife attendes theatres and informed me that she always keeps a new novel on hand.

You may condemn me for saying so much but I have only given you an item of what I have seen and heard .

Now what are we poor radicals as he calls us to do? Must we abandon our church or will the Boards come to our help by willing the rolling stone away. Sad but true, it has often been said to me this winter it were much n better for our church here if we had no minister . Can we expect a blessing ? Can Gods Spirit dwell with us under such strife and yet here is a congregation that might be gathered together that many a city pastor would be proud of, all we need is a Godly man to lead us, And it really is a desirable field for almost any minister so much more so than many places I have known where they had good and worthy pasters, I never lived where I felt a good work could be easier done or where it was so much needed .

This is a rich country every one getting independent wages . Money comes easy and they spend it readily . Why should the Church not get a portion of it? I know why it does not , because we have the wrong man in the wrong place . Instead of sending the best men they have in the East into these newer Countries where so much sin and vice has reigned so long they send a substitute . The consequence is Religion has done little or no good as yet in this Territory.

Now Mr. Russel informes us that we must pay him $900 this year and $300 extra for Church expenses and the Board of Home Missions must give him $900 . Now I ask for what It will be one year next

month since he moved his family here. He had been preaching here every other Sabbath for nearly one year before . I ask what good has been done. Well we cannot always tell in this case what have we to show for what has been done . We have no regular place to hold services in any more then they had one year ago.

How many conversions well then is one young man that was converted in the young mens Christian Association Prayer Meeting that connected himself with our Church One that is all. Is that enough for a salary of $1800 Give us a man of wisdom with his heart full of love to God and we will raise our $1200 build a Church and do something for the Missionary cause and be self sustaining in two years time

May the Good Father hear us now in these our petitions. And send his Messengers soon to come and possess this sick land for his own. What store of riches it might be made to the Church.

Respectfully yours,

(signed) Mrs. M. S. Short.

A member of the Presbyterian Church.

September 17, 1903.

Prof. Daniel S. Gage,

Westminster College,

Fulton, Missouri.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It is with great sorrow that I learn of the departure of Mrs. Julia McNair Wright from this life. A great and successful worker has dropped out of the church. Her writings have helped strengthen and build up many Christian characters. Her book "Among the Alaskans" coming as it did in a time of great depression in the mission work in Alaska, served to awaken a larger interest in that distant north region from the results of which the Board of Home Missions was able to extend its work and increase its mission force. Again in 1865 to 1870 when public sentiment was being created in favor of a Woman's Home Mission organization of the Presbyterian Church Mrs. Wright next to Mrs. Haines, was the woman upon whom I most depended for the success of the work. Some of her newspaper and magazine articles on the subject at the time created much enthusiasm. I had been intending for some months past to write and congratulate her on the grand fruit which has been borne by those early efforts, but I had lost her Post office address and on that account kept delaying it from time to time until now it is too late to comfort her on earth; but we can believe that from the Heavenly height she sees far wider and greater results than we can comprehend in the flesh.

Remember me very kindly to her children and express to them the deep sympathy I feel for them in their affliction.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

September 21, 1903

The Presbytery of Butte,

Dear Brethren:

I have been informed that you are the legal successors to the old Presbytery of Montana and have in your possession the record books of the same.

In the records of the session of the Presbytery of Montana held at Helena, February 13th to 17th, 1880, you will find charges and specifications were preferred against myself; that without complying with the requirements of the book; without giving me any notice whatever; before or after the transaction I was without a hearing practically tried and condemned.

When the charges and specifications were transmitted to the Board of Home Missions the Secretaries sent them to me with the request to know what reply I desired to make, if any. I took no action of the Presbytery at the time for two reasons: first, I hoped to be able to appear in person before a meeting of the Presbytery and make answer to the charges, and in the second place, was so pressed and overworked with the care of the churches that I had not time to give the matter due attention.

But now, with increasing years, when so many of the Churches and Presbyteries are being called upon to write up their histories, I have thought it wise to send you a copy of my reply to the Board of Home Missions and respectfully request that the same be placed on your records with a note calling attention to the volume and page in which the charges are contained. In this way both parties will have a hear-

ing and the facts of the case will be better understood by the future historian who may have occasion to search the records.

Rejoicing in your prosperity and progress, which I have followed with great interest during these years, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Enclosure.

Washington D.C.
Sept 11 1903

Madam

I have type-writing (Copying old letters) that can be done at home when you have no other work to hand. The page is 8½ X 6¼ inches, for which I furnish the paper & charge 5 cts a page. Good references required.

If you care to consider the matter call at room 7 Bureau of Education between 9 a.m & 3.30 p.m.

Respectfully

T. Dickson

Mailed Sept 14. 1903 to following addresses: Miss Cook 504 13 St N.W. Evening Star Office to A.M., E.J.B; A.L.G; R.A.P. 34. The Stanhope and 50. R. St N.E.

September 21, 1903

Mr. Albert K. Smiley,

Mohonk Lake, Ulster County,

New York.

My dear Mr. Smiley:

Yours of the 19th is received and you may expect Mrs. Jackson and myself (D.V.) on October 17th in accordance with your invitation.

If you find it convenient you may have the steoroptican address on the Reindeer in Alaska as a future support of the natives, either on the evening of the 17th or 19th. You will please suit the convenience of your own arrangements.

I thank you very much that you found room for Dr. and Mrs. Noroross to the Indian Conference.

With kind regards to Mrs. Smiley and your brother and family, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

If you have no Stereoptican Lantern perhaps I can borrow from New Paltz as on a former occasion. I will bring out the slides, & expect to find the Lantern, Sheet &c at Mohonk.

COPY.

Helena Montana.

Sept 17th A.D. 1869.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson.

My Dear Sir:

Yours of the 3d inst is at hand and I hasten to inform you of the unpropitious circumstances attending the Church matter. By reason of accepting the Office of Territorial Auditor under appointment of Governor Ashley, and the Capital still remaining at Virginia City, I shall be obliged soon to move there with my family to remain; while Mr. Clarke, in consultation with him to-day joined me in the opinion that in view of our going away and the fact that times with us here are getting so dull and likely to be almost oppressive during the whole fall and winter, it would be more advisable to wait until next Spring before sending us out a minister to build up the new Church organization. I deem it my duty to make this suggestion feeling that there are so few men folks here at least in these dull and pinching times that would or could do anything for the cause pecunirily, the burden would fall more heavily upon those few than they could bear in all probability. At any rate, should you still deem it best to send the minister, the home Church should protect him against embarrassments in the beginning here, provide the means necessary to sustain him say for the first six months.

In these views and conclusions brother Clarke agrees with me fully; and yet there are probably no two persons here who would take or who feel, at present, any deeper interest than we do in the early establishment of the Church in our midst.

In haste, with the regards of Mrs. Fisk and other friends.

I am yours very respectfully,

(Signed) Jas. L. Fisk.

Copy.

Kotzebue, Alaska, 7/27, 1903.

Dear Brother Comstock:

As Dema is writing you concerning the general business and material interests of the Mission, I feel Im must tell your about our precious service yesterday, in answer to your letter just received.

As there were so very many natives in the village yesterday, and it was so very warm, we granted the natives' request and held meeting out of doors, notwithstanding the mosquitoes. As our people (numbering 250) gathered for worship outside of the Mission by the seaside, I was reminded of that service on Galilee's shore, recorded in Luke 5 , where the people pressed upon Him to hear the Word of God, and felt led of God the spirit to speak from the same, although I had previously prepared another lesson. Our people can understand Jesus's words concerning nets and fishes, etc., and I believe God enabled them to understand what it means to follow Jesus and use His word as a net to catch men, i. e. win souls. At the close of the service, when the invitation was given, can you believe, a whole Tribe came to God: the Neatuk tribe. It was a precious sight to see first one, then another and another rise and come forward, saying, "He want Jesus."

When I say a whole tribe, I don't mean everybody who lives on the Neatuk, for many are still up the river, and haven't come down to the Mission, but eight boats came from the Neatuk a few days ago filled with Eskimos, and themajority and the most influential ones were the thirty people who came forward as a body, and each one prayed aloud to be forgiven, asking God to give them a new heart. With nothing but a canopy of beautiful clouds overhead I felt as if I could look right into heaven and see God writing their names in His Book. Praise his name. Then each one promised to obey the commands of God with a joyful, cheerful heart, as we enumerated each command. We do praise God for answering prayer. We have been praying specially for the conversion of the Neatuk and Selawick natives. Carrie Samms was so glad last summer when the first four natives came to God.

Only the day beofre this little Pentecost, one of our boys, Wm. Trueblood, who has been attending school and services during the past six years, came to us saying that he and his mother would not be with us next winter, for they were going to live on the Neatuk. He asked for cards, papers and the chart, desiring to preach Jesus there. As we did our washing and scrubbing we were glad to question him on the essentials of salvation and chart lessons, praying that God would use him.

We feel that this is a trustworthy lad, and doubt not that God will bless the efforts of this Eskimo Gideon with his faithful 30 in bringing other Neatuk natives to Himself. Praise Him. Six more natives, some from Neatuk, other from Selawick came to God at the evening service. We praise God for this ingathering of souls. How true: "Ask of Me and I will give thee the heathen for thine inheritance." Our Eskimo, heathen that they be, have such a high standard of salvation, it is difficult for them to see to see what else sanctification does for them, and not easy to tell them the difference. Their consciences are very tender beofre God, and they feel that they are no longer a "Jesus' man" if they get angry (fighting or whipping children is a rare occurence. I've never seen nor heard of either since I've been here) they confess that sin publicly in our meeting, as all other sins: They do not fret nor worry; they always have room for one more in their one-roomed houses; share their last morsel with their neighbors: love God with all their hearts. We tell them as best we can about the Holy Ghost, but the idea of three persons in one God is somewhat confusing, but we still pray that they

may understand enough about the Holy Ghost to receive him as their teacher of the Bible. It takes the Holy Spirit to reveal the Word of God. The other day they gave me their word for spirit, so I still believe they may yet understand what it means to receive the Holy Ghost since they have believed. We were also greatly rejoiced to get their word for Saviour (Nuquit-aboree). Oh, our dusky neighbors here are a precious people, and I love them very much.

Otha Thomas.

W. F. P.

Sept. 25, 1903.

Mr. Eugene H. Bouton, 10,027

Griffin Corners, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Yours of Sept. 21 is before me. In reply to your questions permit me to say that I presume Mr. Spriggs and family arrived safely at Point Barrow. If anything had happened to the whaler upon which they sailed it would have been known by this time. to the public. The revenue cutter could have made the trip if the Captain had had sufficient coal to have enabled him to have laid around in the ice for two or three weeks, but as he had not he felt safer for him to return south. It is possible that Mr. Spriggs's provisions were also shipped on the whaler. If not, they have been landed at Point Hope and can be freighted up in the early winter by the reindeer sent down from Point Barrow.

I am not sure as to the best method of mailing a letter. I can only say that the letter for the first winter mail should be sent off immediately. Mark it for Mr. Spriggs, Point Barrow, via Nome and Kotzebue. After the close of ocean navigation in October all letters will have to go by the way of Dawson overland to Kotzebue and thence to Barrow. The winter mail, however, between New York and Kotzebue requires from two to three months time. Your first letter can start early in October by sea. Your second letter should be started by the first of December and be addressed to Point Barrow, Alaska, via Skagway, Dawson, and Kotzebue. A third letter might be sent about the first of January.

It might and might not reach Point Barrow in May.

There is no danger of the missionaries starving, as they can procure a certain class of provisions from the whaling company at Barrow and also from the whaling ships. If ordinary provision runs out they can comfortably live off of the reindeer meat and Ptarmigan. I hope, however, there will be no necessity for their coming down to a steady meat diet. I do not think there will. It is agreat comfort to know that they are in the lord's hands and that he will provide for them more wisely than we.

With kind regars to the family, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

Sept. 25, 1903.

Mr. G. Grosvenor Dawe,
Society of American Authors,
128 Broadway,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Your circular, concerning lower rate on manuscripts is received. It will give me pleasure to co-operate with your society before Congress to secure this needed reform. When the time comes please notify me and I will do what I can with Congress. Enclosed find $1.00 towards postage of the Society.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

Sept. 26, 1903.

Hon. W. S. Shallenberger,
Second Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I learn that Mr. Regner Dahl, of West Seattle, Washington, is a bidder for mail carrying between Seattle, Humphrey, and West Seattle, which bids, I understand, are to be opened about the 29th. If you should find his bid to be among the lowest and should find it for the interests of the government to give him a contract for carrying the mail over that route, I wish to say that I can vouch for his fidelity and integrity, as he was in government employ for ayear connected with the reindeer enterprise in Alaska.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. P. P.

September 28, 903.

Miss Stella Taft,
Board of Home Missions,
156 5th Avenue,
New York City.

Madame:

Yours without date, asking for penalty slips for the purpose of sending reading matter to Dr. Campbell, government teacher at Gambell, Alaska, is received. The Bureau cannot furnish you the slips for mailing from New York City. If you can send the reading matter to the Commissioner of Education for Dr. Campbell we cam send it next spring. There is now no way of reaching Gambell before next June. However, any material intended for that place should be at this office in March next.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

October 1, 1903.

Den Nordenfjeldske Kredit Bank,

Throndhjem, Norway.

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed find check No. 136,197 of Louis Johnson & Co., Bankers, Washington, D. C., for 1,852 kronor dated the 25th of September, 1903, payable to the order of Sheldon Jackson and by him made payable to the order of your bank. You will kindly place this amount to the credit of Nils Persen Bals. As upon former occasions please return me receipt in triplicate.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education.in Alaska.

W. F. P.

5

October 1, 1903.

Mr. Henry J. Van Pelt,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Sir:

I enclose you check of Second National Bank, Erie, Pa., Sept. 24, 1903, No. 334,871, on the First National Bank, New York City, for $126.00.

$93.00 of this is a contribution from the Christian Endeavor Society of Oil City, Pa., for which please send receipt to the President of Christian Endeavor Society, Oil City, Pa.; and $33.00 is from Mr. Emerson's summer resort on the coast of Maine. These $33.00 had better be receipted to Mrs. John L. Emerson, and both receipts sent to Mrs. John L. Emerson, Titusville, Pa.

These $126.00 are for the buildingfund of the Westminster College, Salt Lake City. I will be glad also to have you send a duplicate receipt for the same to myself.

Very truly yours,

William Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Copy.

Home Missions.

New York, July 18, 1870.

Dear Bro. Jackson:

We have two letters from New Mexico, one from Bro. McFarland calling for more missionaries and schools, and another a report from Bro. Armin at Las Vegas, speaking of his field, etc., in which he says that none who understand the English language come to hear him, so he is trying to learn Spanish that he may meet the Spanish population of New Mexico and teaching school 5 hours a day and 5 days in the week.

This letter is to instruct you to make your trip to New Mexico as soon as possible and see Sante Fe, Las Vegas, and the other most important points of the territory some of which you have already named to us. Let me remark that as the country is new I wish you to learn,

(1) As far as possible, and that does not amount to much, through what main points the rail roads are likely to run, andhow soon either the Kansas or Fremont's road will be built.

(2) Tell us of the population of the towns you visit; which are mining towns and which are agricultural, and the population of each.

(3) Remember that with our present resources of men and money, our leading idea must be to preach the Gospel in English and to an English-speaking people. We cannot pay for school teaching, for colportage, or for any work among other nationalities until we have first cared for our own. We are willing to aid in preaching in German, in the Scandinavian tongues and in the Spanish in teaching schools among the colored people of the South, the Indians in the Indian Territory and the Spanish in New Mexico or elsewhere; but only sparingly and only as it can be made subordinate to preaching the Gospel.

The Spanish population cannot compare in importance with the Englishspeaking people. We wish to sustain Home Missions in New Mexico as elsewhere mainly for the incoming flood of our own people, mainly, as I have said, because our means and resources will tell more effectually on our own people and produce larger results with the same expenditure.

In New Mexico as elsewhere we wish you to remember that you are acting for us--you are our eyes. You are to give us all the facts on both sides. You are to discount the extravagant utterances of sanguine settlers and speculators and make up your own judgment and transmit the same to us. We shall very largely accept and act on your judgment. If it should be found reliable we shall act on it more and more. But if, following your guidance, we are led into venturesome undertakings; betrayed into an extravagant or unsuccessful outlay, it cannot fail to operate to your disparagement. If a field is promising, say so, of course but if it is unpromising, let no persuasions of ardent or intensed men have undue influence with you. Remember also always to inquire with yourself whether, on the whole and in the long run, the money needed for a given undertaking would not produce greater results elsewhere. But for the probability of an early influx of our own people in New Mexico we should doubt the propriety of sustaining missionary work there. The old Spanish population there we regard as best looked after by the Foreign Board or the American and Foreign Christian Union.

Remember also, particularly, that you are to make no promises to any people, or to any minister, except with the distinct understanding with them that every thing of the kind is finally settled at these Rooms. Make no absolute pledges except in your own name. Do not commit us to anything. You may say what you will recommend and what you hope we will

do. But absolute promises originate here!

Yours truly,

H. Kendall.

W. F. P.

114

October 2, 1903.

Rev. Samuel L. McAfee, D. D.,
Parkville, Mo.

Dear Sir:

I have just had a letter from Healy Wolfe stating his need of some winter clothing. I have written him to apply to you as I expect you to be a father to him while he is under your care in the institution. Whenever college bills are due or supplies furnished Healy kindly send the bills for the same to me at Washington, D. C. My present thought is that you had better put Healy in your $75.00 class of students and whenever the bills are due, as said before, send them to me.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

October 2, 1903.

Mr. M. Healy Wolfe,
Park College, Mo.

My dear Healy:

Your letter is received. I have not yet heard from Dr. McAfee with regard to your class, but I will probably make it a $75.00 class.

I wrote Dr. McAfee at the time you went there to provide you from time to time with necessary clothing, books, and other things and send the bills for the same to me. I will write him again today. I shall be glad to hear from you as often as you find time to write and you must not always expect an answer to your letters unless there is something important to answer. I will write to the Doctor to look after your winter clothing andyou must feel free yourself to go to the Doctor whenever you need anything that is essential.

I am sorry that you have not found the religious atmosphere what you expected. I only know that in the end Park College turns out more missionaries, ministers, and working Christian laymen than any other institution in the United States. I trust that you see to it that you live very close to the Master in your daily life, whether the other students do or not.

Truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

196

W. F. P.

October 6, 1903.

Rev. George Edwards,

Great Falls, Montana.

Dear brother:

In looking over some of ~~your~~ old letters this morning I find one from Josiah Welsh, of Salt Lake. He was in New York City at the time, making headquarters at the Mission Board, trying to raise money to erect a church at Salt Lake. He was in daily communication with the secretaries and when they received the letters from the Synod of Utah, which at the time included Montana, they would turn them over to Mr. Welsh to read. He was also visiting the theological seminaries and wrote that there was much missionary spirit among the seniors and great willingness to go to the frontier. He then wrote about destitute fields in Nevada and Utah and Montana and his purpose to have the seniors that desired further information with regard to the West to write to the missionaries in the West.

In this connection he writes from the Mission Rooms in New York under date of February 6, 1873: "Tell me more about the Montana fields. I am afraid it will not do to put the seniors in correspondence with the Montana men. I am afraid that outfit up there is not just the kind of furniture that we need in all respects for Montana. If we can ~~assault~~ salt it with two or three good men I think we can save the whole lump. I am greatly surprised at some of the letters and reports that Russell and Frackelton have written."

This paragraph shows the standing of the Montana men at the Board's rooms at that time and also the impression that their letters were making

upon the Secretaries level-headed man like Mr. Welsh who understood the situation of the frontier and was deeply interested in occupying and Evangelisizing it. Whenever you have occasion to come east I wish you could come and see me. I am having the correspondence of that date typewritten for binding in a volume. In looking over the letters I come across many things that would be of great interest to you, some of which hereafter I may send you.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Sir

[illegible] of [illegible]
deed [illegible]
141-53 [illegible]
[illegible]
And [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] you for [illegible]
$3621.22/100 you [illegible]
owered to give [illegible]
Mary V. Jackson. [illegible]
D.C. New York exchange for the [illegible]

Very Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

[illegible]

Dear Sir

[illegible]
of Oct 18th I have by Express Copies of
the First [illegible] & [illegible]
for you of which [illegible]
upon the receipt of these Statements I
would like [illegible]
If I have named [illegible]
please notify me & I will [illegible]

I am glad the Children are getting
along so well in their studies.

I mail you under Separate cover
our Alaskan Report.

Truly Yours

S. Sheldon Jackson

✓

Petroleum May 15, 16 [illegible] 20

[illegible] Oct 1, 1897 — 340.11
Rec'd [illegible] 1897 — 714.31
1054.42
Int Oct 1, 1898 — 52.14.42
1106.56
Rec'd Oct 15, 1898 — 77.90
1184.46
12.00.00
1172.46
Int Oct 1, 1899 — 58.62.29
1231.08
Rec Nov 1899 — 12.00.00
1219.08
Int Oct 1, 1900 — 60.95.69
1280.03
Rec Nov 1900 — 40.00.00
1240.03
Int Oct 1, 1901 — 62.00.15
1302.18
Rec Nov 1901 — 60.00.00
1242.18
Int Oct 1, 1902 — 62.12.09
1304.27
Rec Nov Dec 3, 1902 — 100.00.00
1204.27
Int Nov 1, 1903 — 60.21.37
1225.64
Due Nov 1, 1903 — 1225.64

Washington D.C. Oct 30 '3

Mr H. C. Helm
Copper River Mining Co
35 Broadway New York N.Y.

Dear Sir

Since writing you, I have been sick and have not yet finished the two Chapters on "Education & Reindeer" and on "Missions in Alaska" which I promised you Nov 1st

Can you wait on me a few days?

Without doubt I will be ready for you next week.

Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

Washington D.C. Oct 31st 3

Mrs Myra E. Frye
Woodfords Me

Dear Friend

My physician opposes my visiting Maine at this season of the year claiming that it will aggrivate some troubles from which I am suffering. I have therefore to respectfully request that you will excuse me from addressing the Annual State Meeting of the National Indian Association in November

If you have a Semi-Annual meeting in the Summer perhaps I could attend

Regreting the necessity of disappointing you. I remain Yours

Respectfully
Sheldon Jackson

Washington D.C. Oct 31 3

Miss Alice M. Longfellow
Pres't of Mass National Indian Association
105 Battle St Cambridge
Mass

Dear Friend

Some lady connected with your Society met me recently at Lake Mohonk Indian Conference & asked me to make an address at your Annual Meeting I now find that my health will not allow my visiting Mass at the present time & therefore respectfully request that you eliminate my name from the list of proposed Speakers -

Respectfully
Helen Jackson

102

November 2, 1903.

Mr. William A. Kjellmann,
116 West Randolph Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Kjellmann:

In response to your request for the name of an attorney before whom I could go to make a deposition I would send you the name of John Ridout, Esq., 344 D. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. He is my regular attorney in this city.

I have been unable to get hold of the receipts of expenses connected with the carrying of the mail between Eaton and Nome; but as the tariff of charges during that season at road-houses and other places is well known there would be no trouble to prove the expenses which the Eaton reindeer station incurred, and which I sent you some months ago in my statement to you, were reasonable for that time and class of work. The one thousand which you sent me was all expended in settling the bills of the reindeer account. Please keep me informed of anything further that comes up with regard to the matter.

Can you tell me anything about Isak Anderson Bango, or Bongo, He married a daughter of Nils P. Bals and is asking for the loan of a herd of reindeer. Let me know your judgment about his worth and reliability. Also let me know your judgment about Isak Johannesen Hatta, who also is anxious for the loan of a herd.

Remember me very kindly to your family.

Very truly yours, Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, Ed

November 2, 1903.

Hon. Frederick W. Seward, LL.D.
Montrose, West Chester County,
New York.

My dear Mr. Seward:

Yours of October 27th with reference to the request of Miss Emma Yule of the Board of Education, Juneau, asking for a copy of the "Life and Letters of W. H. Seward," is received. In reply permit me to suggest that if you have only one copy to spare for Alaska, would it not be better to send it to the Territorial Library? But if you can spare a copy for the Territorial Library and one to the Juneau Library then it may be well to grant Miss Yule's request. It will be safe to send it by registered mail and probably cheaper than by express.

With regard to the Union College Alumni Dinner on December 10th, it would afford me very great pleasure to attend and also to say a few words as you request. The recent decision of the Alaska Boundary question should add to the zest and enjoyment of the dinner. But the fact is I do not feel that I can afford to make the trip, which with the dinner would cost me about twenty dollars.

Permit me to thank you for the several clippings that you sent me from the Tribune.

I send you, under a separate enclosure, the last Educational Report, and also an abstract of the Annual Reindeer Reports

Very truly yours,

General Agent

321

Since writing this letter it has occurred to me that "The Territorial Library" has an ample fund with which to purchase such books as they may wish. And have no doubt already selected your work

S. J.

EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

Sheldon Jackson, D.D.,LL.D.,
U.S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

THE first European settlers in Alaska were Russions, attracted by the valuable furs and skins. Many of these married Indian women and raised families of mixed blood of creoles. As the children increased in number and grew up there began to be on the part of some of the fathers a felt need for schools. Accordingly Gregory Shelikoff, governor of the colony, and founder of the Russian-American Fur Company, established a School at Three Saints on the east coast of Kodiak Island in 1785. This school was taught by Mr. Shelikoff himself, assisted by his wife Natalie. After his departure the school was disbanded, but it was re-established for a short time in 1796 by Father Juvenal, ~~ac churches~~. In 1805 the Imperial chamberlain and commissioner, Count Nikolai Resanoff organized a school at Kadiak under the name of the "House of benevolence of the Empress Maria," in which were taught the Russian language, arithmetic, and the Greek religion. In 1805 a school was opened at Sitka. It held a very precarious existence, however, until 1820, when it came under the charge of a naval officer who kept a good school for thirteen years. In 1833 this school came under the direction of Etolin, who still further increased its efficiency. Etolin was a creole, who by force of ability and merit, raised himself to the highest position in the country, that of chief director of the fur company and governor of the colony. He was a Lutheran, the patron of schools and churches.

In 1840, besides the colonial school at Sitka, one was established for orphan boys and sons of workmen and subaltern employees of the fur company, in which were taught reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, mechanical trades, and religion. In 1839 a girls' school of a similar character was established, and the number of boarders limited to forty. In 1841 a theological school was established at Sitka, which, in 1849, was advanced to the grade of a seminary. This made five schools at Sitka--two for the children of the lower class, two for the higher class, and one seminary. About the time of the transfer of the country the teachers were recalled to Russia and the schools suspended.

But with the change of government came a new people. The majority of the Russians left the country and their places were taken by Americans. Many came in from California, and on the 8th of November, 1867, less than a month from thetime that the country passed under the United States flag, the citizens called a meeting and formed a temporary government, and, on the 18th of December, 1867, a petition signed by forty-nine persons, two of whom made their mark, was presented to the common council, asking that a citizens' meeting might be called to empower the council to establish a school. On the 20th of

March, 1868, the council adopted some school regulations and appointed three trustees, who exercised a joint control from a committee of officers from the military post at Sitka. During the winter of 1868-9 a school building was purchased. The annual reports of the trustees have disappeared, and there is nothing to show the time when teaching commenced. In October, 1869, the council voted that the salary of the teacher should be $75 per month in coin, and on March 1, 1871, it was ordered to be $25 per month, which evidently means that at the latter period the post commander withdrew the $50 per month which had been paid from the army funds. On the 12th of August, 1871, permission was given the bishop of the Greek Church to teach the Russian language one hour each day in the public school. During 1873 the school seems to have died out.

The permanent establishment of the American school system, both by Mission Boards and by the Government was made by Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D.D. In August, 1877, he located the first school at Fort Wrangell. In April, 1880, he located a mission school at Sitka with 103 children present; this was the commencement of the Sitka industrial school, which from 1880 to the present has been under the auspices of the Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

During the next five years Presbyterian mission schools were established by him at Haines, 200 miles north of Sitka; at Hoonah, 130 miles north and at Jackson, 533 miles south of Sitka.

This brings us to the commencement of organized education by the United States Government. From the accession of Alaska in 1867, Dr. John Eaton, Commissioner of Education had taken a deep interest in its welfare and when, in the year 1877, I came to Washington to try and influence to make provision for education in Alaska I received a warm welcome from the Commissioner and every facility and encouragement that it was in his power to render. I found in the general public very great indifference ~~with regard to Alaska~~. The prevailing opinion was, that there was nothing in that distant section worth the attention of the national Congress. The struggle to awaken a public interest throughout the country and through that influence to secure action by Congress was a long and tedious one.

In the winter of 1877-8 I visited many of the leading cities of the country from Boston to Chicago and Saint Louis, making addresses upon the conditions in Alaska; also, as I had opportunity, wrote articles on the subject for the public press. These addresses and articles were repeated again in the winters of 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883. This created a public sentiment which besieged Congress to take action.

I addressed the Assemblies and Conventions of the different religious denominations and of the National and State Educational Associations were also addressed.

With the endorsement of the National Education Association of 1883 I had a hundred thousand blank petitions printed and sent out to the public school teachers of the United States, large numbers of whom secured signatures in their school districts and then mailed them to their Congressmen.

Spurred by the tens of thousands of petitions, as well as the repeated messages of the Presidents, Hons. Miller, Platt, Harrison, Rosencranz, Phelps, and others introduced bills either in the Senate or House of Representatives for establishing a civil government of some sort in the Territory, which resulted in the adoption of what is known as the Harrison Bill,

to 1884, for education and civil government in Alaska, during which I delivered over 900 addresses on Alaska, held public meetings in all the leading cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific, had hearings before the committees of the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, and Forth-eighth Congresses, besides securing the cooperation of the missionary societies and the educational interests of the entire country.

The "campaign of education" that secured from Congress schools for Alaska, also secured the extension of law and government over that section. On the 2d day of March, 1885, the Honorable Henry M. Teller, Secretary of the Interior, assigned the work of making provision for the education of children in Alaska to the Bureau of Education. It was a work of great magnitude in a new and untried field and with unknown difficulties. It was a work so unlike any other that the experience of the past in other departments could notbe the sole guide. It was a problem peculiar to itself, and must be worked out by and for itself. It covered an area of one-sixth of the United States. The schools to be established would be from 4,000 to 6,000 miles from headquarters at Washington, and from 100 to 1,000 miles from one another,--and that in an inaccessible country, only one small corner of which had any public means of intercommunication. The teachers of five schools in southeastern Alaska would be able to receice a monthly mail; the large number of others could only receive a chance mail two or three times a year, and still others only one annually.

It was to establish English schools among a people the larger portion of whom do not speak or understand the English language, ~~the difficulties of which will be better appreciated by the mention of an attempt being made to instruct the children~~ dren of New England or the West in arithmetic, geography, and other common school branches ~~through the medium of Chinese teachers and text books~~. Of the 36[illegible],000 people in Alaska, not over 2,000 understood the English tongue, and they were mainly in three settlements.

It was to instruct a people the greater portion of whom were uncivilized, who needed to be taught sanitary regulations, the laws of health, the improvement of dwellings, better methods of housekeeping, cooking, and dressing, more remunerative forms of labor, honesty, chastity, the sacredness of the marriage relation, and everything that elevates man. So that, side by side with the usual school drill in reading, writing, and arithmetic, there was need of instruction for the girls in housekeeping, cooking, and gardening, in cutting, sewing, and mending; and for the boys in carpentering and other forms of woodworking, boot and shoemaking, and the various trades of civilization. It was to furnish educational advantages to a people, large classes of whom were too ignorant to appreciate them, and who required some form of pressure to oblige them to keep their children in school regularly. It was a system of schools among a people, who, while in the main only partially civilized, yet had a future before them as American citizens. It was the establishment of schools in a region where not only the schoolhouse but also the teacher's residence must be erected, and where a portion of the material must be transported from

1,500 to 4,500 miles, necessitating a corresponding increase in the school expenditure.

It was the finding of properly qualified teachers, who, for a moderate salary would be willing to exile themselves from all society, and some of them settle down in regions of Arctic winters, where they could hear from the outside world only once a year. To the magnitude of the work and the special difficulties environing it, was still further added the complication arising from insufficient funds to carry it on, there being appropriated only $25,000 to commence it.

On the 9th of April the Commissioner of Education addressed a communication to the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, requesting authority to appoint a general agent to take charge of the Alaska work, and upon the 11th of April, 1885, the Secretary granted the request and directed the establishment of the office of "General agent of education in Alaska."

On the 11th of April, 1885, Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D.D., was appointed by the Commissioner of Education general agent of education in Alaska and at once entered upon the work.

In southeastern Alaska the establishment of schools, in comparison with the difficulties met in other sections of this land, was easy, as four of the seven schools could be reached monthly by the mail steamer. Further, schools had been kept at all these points but two for several years by teachers in the employ of the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church. This missionary organization was the first of the American churches to enter that neglected land. Finding no schools, they established them side by side with their missions, proposingt to furnish educational advantages until the General Government should be ready to do it. Therefore whenever the Government was ready to undertake the work in any village occupied by the Presbyterians, they turned over their schools to the Government. As the Churches had a body of efficient teachers already on the ground, acclimated, experienced in the work, more or less acquainted with the native language, and possessing the confidence of the people, it was both more economical for the Government and for the best interests of the schools that they should, as far as possible, be reemployed.

There being no regular communication between Sitka and western Alaska, and as it would take the entire season to go from Sitka to San Francisco, and from there visiting the leading places in western Alaska and return, I was unable for the first year to do more for that section than to send Mr. Salomon Ripinsky to Unalaska, where a school was opened in October, 1885.

Communication with interior Alaska in 1885 was very difficult. If I wished to establish a school on the Yukon River, my nearest way was to take the mail steamer from Sitka to Juneau, 166 miles, then hire a canoe and natives to take me, together with blankets and provisions, to the head of Dyya Inlet, about 100 miles. Then leaving the water, a fresh crew would be hired to carry my supplies 25 miles on foot, over a dangerous mountain trail, to the upper waters of the Yukon, then construct a raft and float down the stream 1,500 miles to Nulato, or 1,750 miles to Anvik. At that date the railway was not even thought of and

(The same was done by other Churches.)

no steamers were to be found on the upper Yukon. The trip would occupy two months. Another practicable way was to take the mail steamer to San Francisco, 1,600 miles, then a chance steamer to St. Michaels, 3,264 miles, then a small river steamer that makes one trip a year to Nulato, 769 miles, a total distance of 5,633 miles. To make the trip and return in the same year would require close connections.

During the summer of 1884 I arranged with the American Moravian Church for the establishment of a school among the Eskimo on the Kuskokwim River, which was accomplished in the summer of 1885. The following year, on the first day of July, 1886, I arranged for the United States Bureau of Education a similar contract with the American Moravian Church for the establishment of a school at the mouth of the Nushagak River in Alaska, and another contract with the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society Board for a school at ~~the mouth of the Tanana River~~. These three contract schools were the entering wedges to the civilization of that whole central region and the beginning of better things for the Eskimos in sub-Arctic Alaska. For the purpose of locating teachers along the Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands in the fall of 1886 I chartered the schooner "Leo" and taking on board four teachers with their wives and children and household furniture and supplies, established schools at Afognak, Kadiak, Unga and Tuxican. The cruise proved a stormy one, consuming 104 days. Passing through the equinoctial storms storms we encountered the early winter gales in that high latitude, losing two sails, stranding on a reef of rocks, and nearly losing a sailor overboard while great seas repeatedly washed Accept- over the deck.

The years 1890 and 1891 were made memorable by the inauguration of schools in Arctic Alaska. With the facilities of travel given by a revenue cutter I was able to establish schools and leave teachers at Cape Prince of Wales on Bering Strait, at Point Hope, 200 miles north of the Arctic Circle, and at Point Barrow, the most northern settlement of the main continent of North America.

At present Government public schools are in existence at Point Barrow (- miles north of the Arctic Circle), Kotzebue, Deering, Cape Prince of Wales, Teller Reindeer Station, Teller City, Gambell (St. Lawrence Island), Golofnin, Unalaklik, St. Michael, Koserefsky (2 schools), Bethel, Quinhagak, Togavig, Carmel, Unalaska, Unga, Kadiak, Afognak, Wood Island, Copper Center, Council City, Ellamar, Yakutat, Haines, Klukwan, Hoonah, Sitka (2 schools), Kaak, Shakan, Gravina, Saxman, Kasaan, Klinquan, Jackson, Klawock.

Public schools were also conducted by the U. S. Bureau of Education at Juneau, Douglass, Skagway, and Wrangell, until those communities became incorporated, when the schools passed under the control of local school boards.

Schools have since been established by local school boards at the incorporated towns of Eagle, Valdez, and Ketchikan.

From 1885 to June 30, 1901, the schools of Alaska were supported by an annual grant of Congress, which for the sixteen years averaged $33,438 per annum.

In 1900, Congress provided a system of license fees for all kinds of business in Alaska, in which provision was made that 50 per centum of such license monies collected in incorporated towns shall be given to theschool Board of the town for schools.

In 1901 (approved March 3.) Congress made further provision that fifty per centum of all license moneys paid for business carried on outside of incorporated towns in the district of Alaska and covered into the treasury of the United States, shall be set aside and expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for schools outside of incorporated towns.

In 1903 (approved March 2nd) Congress still further provided not only that 50 per centum of the money "covered"into the treasury should be expended for schools, but also that 50 per centum of all said license moneys collected from outside of incorpirated towns "shall be covered into the treasury of the United States" for school purposes.

Under the new law the seven incorporated towns in Alaska have each a local public school system of their own and fifty per centum of the license fees collected outside of incorporated towns forms a fund to be used within the discretion and under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for school purposes outside of incorporated towns in Alaska. This fund (1903) last year was $35,882.41 and was administered by the Commissioner of Education. With it were maintained 33 public schools and 33 teachers. The enrollment of pupils was 1,741.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ARCTIC AND SUB-ARCTIC ALASKA (REINDEER).

In the spring of 1890 I was sent by the Commissioner of Education with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to Arctic and sub-Arctic Alaska for the purpose of establishing schools among the Eskimo

people of that region. Arriving at my destination I found the people in a semi-starving condition; the whales, walrus and seal that had so abundantly supplied their ancestors had been largely killed off or frightened away by the persistent hunting of the whalers since 1840. Owing to the destruction and scarcety of food they were rapidly decreasing in numbers. At Point Barrow the death rate to the birth was as fifteen to one, which meant only a few years of existence to them as a people. In this unexpected state of affairs it seemed scarcely worth while to establish schools for a race dying out so rapidly. The existing conditions ~~of affairs~~ caused much discussion among the officers of the ship, and I was urged to return to Washington and appeal through the Secretary of the Interior to Congress for an appropriation to feed the Eskimo. But remembering the demoralization ~~and bad results~~ that had followed the feeding of the Indians on the plains ~~and in the Rocky Mountains~~, I refused to be a party to securing such an appropriation.

The same summer ~~the~~ Captain Healy of the Cutter "Bear" had been instructed to proceed to Siberia and pay a certain tribe of Kodiaks $1,000 worth of presents which had been voted to them by Congress in return for having fed and cared for some shipwrecked whalers that had spent a

winter with them. At the gathering for the distribution of presents I saw a large number of the natives in Siberia who appeared well fed and hearty, although of the same grade of barbarism as the natives on the adjoining coast of Alaska. In looking ~~about~~ for the cause of the difference in the condition of the two races I found that it was due to the fact that the natives of Siberia had large herds of domestic reindeer which they used for the support of their families, largely in the same way as the ranchmen of the plains use their herds of cattle. I at once remarked, "This solves the problem; I will report to the Secretary of the Interior the advisability of procuring reindeer in Siberia, transport them to Alaska and make them the industrial department of the schools to be established, in order that the rising generation of Eskimo young men might be trained in the raising, management and care of reindeer. This ~~change would~~ will raise them a step in the scale of civilization from the condition of mere hunters and fishermen to that of herders and owners of property and the increase of their deer will always furnish them with their meat, their clothing and their transportation, and satisfy their simple wants."

Returning to Washington, although the proposition received the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Education, and a request was made to Congress for an appropriation, nothing was done. Upon the failure to secure an appropriation from Congress an appeal was placed in the newspapers of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, stating the conditions and asking for a gift of money to try the reindeer experiment. In response to these appeals something over $2,000 was sent to ~~the Bureau of Education~~ me, which was placed in the hands of the disbursing officer of the Interior Department for disbursement in the usual way.

With this money secured sixteen reindeer were purchased in the summer of 1891 as an experiment to show that they could be purchased, transported, and safely landed in Alaska. There being no arrangement made for herding these deer they were turned loose on Unalaska Island where they are running wild in the mountains.

In 1892, 171 reindeer were purchased in Siberia and transported to Alaska and the first herd commenced at a station selected by myself on Port Clarence Bay, and named the "Teller Reindeer Station."

In 1893 Congress appropriated $6,000 for the furtherance of the experiment of introducing domestic reindeer into Alaska. In 1894 and 1895, $7,500 each year, and commencing with 1896 $25,000 annually until the present time.

With this sum nearly 100 Eskimo young men have been fed, clothed and given a five years' apprenticeship in the care, management and raising of reindeer; suitable instructors have been secured from Lapland and employed in teaching and training the apprentices; and 1,580 domestic reindeer have been purchased in Siberia and transported to Alaska.

From the above 1,580 reindeer 7,811 fawns have been born in Alaska. Eliminating the deer that during the past twelve years have been killed for food, and those that have died from disease or accident, there were July 1st, 1903, 6,614 living reindeer.

As the Mission Stations in Arctic and sub-Arctic Alaska of the various denominations are located in the more important centers of native population and have greater permanence and better opportunities of selecting the most promising young men, small herds of 100 reindeer each have been loaned to the Congregational, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Moravians, Friends, Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant and Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod Missions, to enable them to give their most active and intelligent converts a start in civilization.

One hundred reindeer each have been loaned to six Laplanders in return for special services to the Government, and to establish in the centers of the reindeer industry model herds, as object lessons to the native herders. Fifty-seven of the Eskimos, who have mostly served a five years apprenticeship have 2,905 reindeer from which they are supporting themselves and families in comfort.

In addition to the development of a new industry in Alaska, the increase of the wealth of the country and the raising of so many of the native people into a higher scale of civilization, the introduction of reindeer has also improved the facilities of the miners and prospectors that in the last few years have been attracted to that

country by its valuable mineral interests.

While the original purpose in the introduction of domestic reindeer into Alaska was to assist in the civilization of the natives and to help them to a better and more certain method of gaining a livelihood yet the reindeer will prove equally important to the Whites, who may seek homes or engage in business in the sub-Arctic Alaska.

In the development of the rich mineral resources of that region they will find the reindeer and the Eskimo herder and teamster the connecting link between ~~himself~~ and the resources of nature for their comfort and for their profit.

The ordinary white man is unwilling to undergo the drudgery of herding in that rigorous climate and unwilling to work for the small compensation that is paid for such services. He can do better. His directive ability can be more profitably employed as merchant or manager of transportation in the employing and directing the trained Eskimo herders and teamsters.

With the increase of domestic reindeer in Alaska, it will become possible for white men to own large herds, but the men that will do the herding and teaming will naturally be the Eskimo and Laplanders.

Thus the Eskimo trained as herder or teamster will prove valuable to the white man and the white man in turn as director and employer will be valuable to the native.

As the reindeer is the only drdraft animal in Arctic regions that isable to secure its own food while on a journey, the question of cheapness and speed, will bring them into universal use.

Already the reindeer have given evidence of some of the ways in which they will prove an important factor in the development of the great north region.

They will carry passengers, mails and freight between the mining camps and the trunk railways that will penetrate Alaska.

~~The first regular mail~~

= 9/10

~~country by its valuable mineral interests~~. The first regular mail route established by the government to a point north of the Arctic Circle had its terminus at Kotzebue. This contract was fulfilled and the mail carried by reindeer teams. During the winter of 1899 and 1900 the mail contract between Eaton Reindeer Station and Nome was ~~given to Mr. William A. Kjellmann and the service~~ performed with reindeer teams.

In the winter of 1901-2 reindeer carried the mail from Nome via Teller, York, Bering Straits and Shismaref to Deering and Candle on the shores of the Arctic Ocean, a round trip of 520 miles without a road. For service during the winter of 1903-4 the Post Office Department has established a winter mail north of the Arctic Circle, between Kotzebue Sound and Point Barrow, a round trip as traveled of about 1500 miles. The mail on this route will be drawn by reindeer teams. This is the most northern mail route in the world. These mail routes are across a country without roads or trails

A number of reindeer in the private herds were hired to miners and prospectors for the transportation of supplies. As the number of available reindeer for transportation purposes increases in Alaska they will commence more and more to take the place of dogs used in the past for carrying.

The different white men who have used deer during the past unusually severe weather in the upper Kowak river north of the Arctic Circle, have without single exception been more than pleased with the same. In April of this year Dr. Bensen, of Candle Creek, left that place with his ten companions, using four deer which hauled the three men, together with sleeping bags, camping outfit and four months supply of food, they traveled a distance of about 500 miles over tundra and across mountain ranges, north of the Arctic Circle without roads or trails. After the snow disappeared they used the deer as pack animals, strapping the burden upon the willing little animals' back, at the

last ~~days of trip~~ when the men had to cross the river or go down the same in boats the deer had become so gentle that they were turned loose, would swim the streams after the boat and follow along the bank after same along the river banks.

Charles Dankert left ~~this place~~ Kotzebue in December ~~last~~ 1902 with five deer some of them not well broken; they were soon so well trained and so gentle that he and his wife had no trouble in driving them, going ~~to~~ a distance of about 300 miles up the Kowak (north of Arctic Circle). His deer are so gentle that he tells us they will follow him or his wife about and take food from their hands. Both ~~of these gentlemen~~ Messrs Bennett + Dankert ~~declare~~ testify that reindeer are by far the best animal to use as a means of traveling, or as pack animals in this region.

In eastern Siberia many thousand reindeer are used in winter for the transporting and distribution of tea throughout that region. During the last five years the Russian Government has substituted the use of reindeer in the place of horses for the distribution of supplies to their penal colonies on the Kolima River. They employ some 2500 reindeer for this purpose and the saving in expense to the government by using reindeer instead of horses is $60,000 a year.

In the fall of 1898 word was received that eight ships engaged in the whale trade had been caught in the ice in the neighborhood of Point Barrow and would be unable to release themselves. It was further reported that the ships had but about three months provisions for their officers and crews, aggregating 275 men; further, that they could not get relief before August of the following year

In response to the boards of trade and chambers of commerce of San Francisco, Seattle, Portland and Tacoma, the Cabinet conferred with regard to the possible plans of relief, and it was found that the only practicable as well as the only possible method of getting relief

to the ice-imprisoned whalers was by means of reindeer herds in the neighborhood of Bering Straits; that the herds could be driven across that unknown region in the midst of the Arctic night, and upon their arrival at Point Barrow could be killed and their flesh issued as rations and their skins furnish needed clothing.

Lieutenant D. H. Jarvis, of the Revenue Cutter Service, was placed in command of the expedition. Borrowing the herds of reindeer at Cape Rodney and Cape Prince of Wales, aggregating 448 deer, he led his party across the country (700 miles) through a region largely unknown and saved the lives of the 275 whalers.

In December 1900, the War Department had north of St. Michael three construction parties aggregating about 110 officers and enlisted men engaged in the work of building a military telegraph line between Unalaklik and Koltag on the Yukon River. As the winter storms came on one after another all work had to be suspended, rations began to fail, and mule transportation gave out. ~~the snow~~. In this emergency General Randall, in command of the Military Department of Alaska, requested Dr. Gambell, superintendent of the reindeer station at Eaton, to go to the relief of the military. Accordingly Dr. Gambell, taking with him thirty-three deer, trained to harness with necessary sleds and drivers, went to the relief of the troops. They were found in camp 18 miles west of Koltag and with their camp equipage were brought through the deep snow to a new camp established near Old Man's Mountain. The troops being left in a place of safety the deer teams were sent to St. Michael for the transportation both of provisions for the men and telegraphic supplies for the work.

In the saving of valuable lives in these two expeditions alone the reindeer enterprise has more than justified the outlay in procuring and establishing them in Alaska.

In addition to the increase of facilities for travelling, carrying the mail, freighting, and relief expeditions, the reindeer will furnish important supplies of fresh meat and fur clothing.

The progress of exploration, settlement, development, education, humanity and religion in arctic and sub-arctic Alaska are all more or less dependent on the reindeer.

Hence the industrial schools that are training arctic young Eskimos as herders and teamsters are laying foundations for the greater comfort and success of society.

The gratyfying progress of the reindeer enterprise is shown by the following table.

CHAPTER __

MISSIONS.

By Sheldon Jackson, D.D., LL.D.
(26 years Missionary in Alaska.)

RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH.- The first church to commence Missions in Northwest America was the Russian Orthodox.

On the 30th day of June 1793, the Empress Catherine of Russia issued an imperial order that Missionaries should be sent to her American Colonies. In accordance with this order eleven Monks sailed from Ochotsk August 13, 1294 for Kadiak Island in charge of Archimandrite Joasaph, an Augustin friar. The first church building was erected at Three Saints on the east coast of Kadiak Island in 1796. On July 19th of the same year Friar Joasaph was made Bishop. But the Missionary of all others in the work of the Russian Orthodox Church to leave his impress on Alaska was Innocentius Veniaminoff who began his labors at Unalaska in 1823. In 1840 he was made bishop and subsequently advanced from one position to another until he was recalled to Russia and made Metropolite of Moscow, the highest position in the Greek Church.

The work of the Russian Church was largely among thr Aleuts and Creoles. During the 19th Century congregations were established and chapels built in every Aleut settlement from Prince William Sound to the western limit of the Aleutian Islands, a distance of about 1,800 miles. Missions were also established at St. Michael in Bering Sea, Ikogmute on the Yukon River, at the mouths of the Kuskokwim and the Nushagak Rives; also at Sitka, Killisnoo and Juneau. In 1902 they reported 15 ministers in Alaska.

LUTHERAN CHURCH OF FINLAND.--During the Russian occupancy of Alaska there were many Swedes, Finlanders and Germans in the employ of the Russian-American Fur Company. To provide for this population a Lutheran minister was sent to Sitka on May 12, 1840, and remained until 1845. He was the celebrated Rev. Uno Cygnaeus, who afterwards became famous as the founder of "The Finish Primary School." In the wilds of Alaska, studying how to reach and elevate the fierce and warlike Koloshes (Thlingets) among whom he lived, he evolved those principles that would educate the hand and eye as well as the intellect, and that afterwards developed Sloyd and manual training in schools.

His successor at Sitka remained from 1845 to 1852. And he in turn was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Wintec, who preached in Swedish and German. He remained until the transfer in 1867, when his support being withdrawn by the Russian Government, he returned to Europe. No organization was made and the cause dropped out of sight upon the final removal of the ministers. The pulpit and organ of this church are preserved in the collection of the Alaskan Society of Natural History and Ethnology at Sitka. When on the 18th of October 1867 Alaska was formally transferred from Russia to the United States there were scattered over that land, wherever there was a sheltered harbor along the coast with good fishing, or good hunting along the banks of the inland rivers, a large number of small native settlements.

Occupying the entire Arctic Coast line of Alaska with the outlying islands to Bering Strait, thence southward to the Alaska Peninsula, over the peninsula and eastward and northward along the Pacific Coast to Mount Saint Elias (approximately 4,500 miles) were the homes of 14,012 Eskimos (Innuit); 3,430* Indians (Tinnah) occupied the valleys of the great inland rivers; and 4,737 Thlingets with 391 Hydah occupied the islands

* Census of 1890. From later information the above figures are known to be too small.

of the Alexander Archipelago and Coast adjacent. These four native families were heathen, worshipping good and evil spirits, and offering dogs in sacrifice. Polygamy, polyandry, slavery, sorcery, witchcraft with the torture and killing of reputed witches were prevalent.

In addition to the above among the Eskimos,and to some extent a,ong the Indians, infanticide and the killing of the aged and chronic sick were practiced.

PRESBYTERIAN.- The first church to enter Alaska after the transfer of the country to the United States was the Presbyterian.

On the 10th day of August 1877 the Rev. Sheldon Jackson and Mrs. Amanda R. McFarland reached Fort Wrangell and commenced American Missions in Alaska. Mrs. McFarland was left in charge of the school and mission work, while I returned to the States to arouse the churches and raise the money for the new mission. In the spring of 1878 the Rev. John G. Brady of New York City (now Governor of Alaska) reached Wrangel and made a short stay at the village, after which he passed on to Sitka, his own field of labor. He was followed the same season at Wrangel by Rev. S. Hall Young of West Virginia. The same fall a boarding department for girls was established by Mrs. A. R. McFarland. Mission work was commenced at Sitka in the spring of 1878 by Governor Brady and Miss Fanny E. Kellogg. In the spring of 1880 Miss Olinda Austin was sent out from New York City and commenced school April 5, in one of the guard houses, with 103 children present. This was the beginning of the now celebrated Sitka Industrial Training School from which has grown the largest native church in Alaska (304 Communicants). The principal Missionary in this work from 1879 to 1898 was the Rev. Alonzo E. Austin.

In 18 a church for the whites was organizes by Revs. Jackson and Austin. The present Minister in charge of both the white and native churches is the Rev. W. S. Bannerman.

In 1881 Dr. Jackson assisted the Rev. Eugene S. Willard and family in opening a mission among the Chilkats at Haines and Kluckwan,where the Willards laid broad foundations that were afterwards builded upon by Rev. & Mrs. W. W. Warne and wife. The same year Dr. Jackson erected a mission house among the Hoonah tribe, placing Mr. & Mrs. Walter Styles in charge, who were followed by Rev. Messrs. McFarland, Austin and Carle, and also among the Hydah where the rev. J. Loomis Gould has worked such a revolution in the tribe at Jackson. In the spring of 1886 the Rev. J. P. White was sent to the whites and Rev. E. S. Willard to the natives at Juneau. The present Missionary to the whites is Rev. J. H. Condit, and to the natives Rev. L. F. Jones.

Since then Presbyterian Missions have been established at Skagway, Douglass, Killisnoo, Saxman, Kasaan, Klinquan, and Klawock, in Southeastern Alaska; at Eagle, Rampart, and Tanana River,Yukon Valley; Council, Teller, Deering and Candle on Seward Peninsula, St. Lawrence Island, and Point Barrow.

In 1903 the Presbyterians have in Alaska twenty ministers and forty lay missionaries, of whom several are natives. Thirteen churches with 1,164 communicants, of whom 1,071 are native. Sabbath-school attendance 1,365. One training and industrial school and four hospitals

From 1877 to 1903 the Presbyterian Church has expended on its Alaska Missions, $750,000.

DIVISION OF FIELD AMONG VARIOUS RELIGIOUS BODIES.- The success of Presbyterian Missions in Southeast Alaska from 1877 to 1880 was so great as to attract the attention of the religious world,and other churches commenced arrangements to establish Missions among the same tribes, that were supplied by the Presbyterians. As this would prove injurious to all concerned a convention of the Secretaries of the several Missionary Societies was held at the Methodist Book Rooms in New

York City, January 1, 1880, and an equitable division of the field was allotted to the different denominations. The Presbyterians being already established in Southeast Alaska, that field was assigned to them. The Baptists took their field on Kadiak Island, Kenai Peninsula and Copper River country, 622 miles west of the Presbyterians. The Methodists went 622 miles west of the Baptists and assumed charge of the Aleutian Islands. The Moravians went 840 miles Northeast of the Methodists and selected the Valleys of the Kuskokwim and Nushagak rivers. The Natives along the great Yukon Valley were assigned to the Episcopalians. The villages on Norton Sound, Golofsin Bay and at the base of Mt. St. Elias were given to the Swedish Evangelical Union. Two hundred miles west of Golofnin Bay was taken by the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod, and Cape Prince of Wales by the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church. Later Missions were established at Point Hope by the Episcopalians, and at St. Lawrence Island and at Point Barrow by the Presbyterians because no other denominations would accept them. This arrangement was for the native work only.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS.- The first priest reached Wrangel in 1878 where he erected a church and residence. With the advent of the miners missions were opened at Sitka, Juneau and Skagway. In 1886 and 1887 priests entered the Yukon Valley and established stations at Nulato, St. Ignatius on the Kuskokwim, St. Mary's on the Akularak, St. Michael, Eagle, Nome, Douglas and Koserefsky. At Koserefsky a flourishing boarding school under the immediate charge of the Fathers has been established with 42 boys in attendance, and another for the girls in charge of the Sisters of St. Ann, with 46 pupils in attendance.

In Alaska are 16 priests, 11 lay brothers and 12 sisters of the Order of St. Ann, located at 10 principal Stations from which they reach a large number of out stations.

MORAVIAN MISSIONS. - In 1883 the Rev. Sheldon Jackson visited Bethlehem, Pa., and had a conference with Bishop Edmund de Schweinitz on the subject of these missions. This interview resulted in the request that the proposition be made in writing to the Society of the United Brethren for Propogating the Gospel among the Heathen, to establish missions among the Eskimos in Alaska, which was done. At the next meeting of the Society, August 23, 1883, Bishop E. de Schweinitz presented the letter and it received favorable consideration. As the region of the proposed mission in the valley of the Kuskokwim was an unknown one, the Society, with practical wisdom, first sent out a commission to explore the field and select a suitable site for a beginning. This commission was composed of Rev. Adolf Hartman and Mr. Wm. H. Weinland. They sailed from San Francisco May 3, 1884, on the revenue cutter "Corwin", reaching Unalaska May 16th and the mouth of the Kuskokwim River June 12. After eight weeks canoeing (1,000 miles) on the Kuskokwim and around the coast to the mouth of the Nushagak, they sailed from Nushagak to San Francisco, the round trip being 9,858 miles.

In the spring of 1885 the Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Weinland and the Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Kilbuck and Mr. Hans Torgenson, were sent to the Kuskokwim River as the first Moravian Missionaries to the Eskimo of Alaska. The new Station was named "Bethel".

In the summer of 1886 a second Station was located at the mouth of the Nushagak River and called "Carmel". The Mission was formally opened in the summer of 1887, with the arrival of the Rev. and Mrs. Wolff and Miss Mary Huber.

In 1889 the new station of Carmel was strengthened by the arrival of the Rev. John Herman Schoechert and in 1890 by Miss Emma Huber. The Moravians report for 1903, 17 Missionaries, 21 Native Assistants, 6 principal stations, and from 35 to 40 outside preaching stations.

EPISCOPAL MISSIONS. - The work of the Protestant Episcopal Church was commenced by sending in the summer of 1886 the Rev. Octavius Parker and family to St. Michael. The following year the Rev. John H. Chapman joined the Mission and it was removed from St. Michael to Anvik in the Yukon Valley. A Mission was opened September 1890 at Point Hope, north of the Arctic Circle. In the summer of 1891 Rev. Jules L. prevost was sent out to take charge of St. James Mission, Tanana, previously established by Rev. T. H. Canham of the English Episcopal Church.

On the 30th of November 1895 the Rev. Peter Trimble Rowe was consecrated Bishop of Alaska and additional stations were established at Skagway, Juneau, Douglas, Sitka, Ketchikan and Valdez. Nom, St Michael, Kowark, Ft Hamlin, Ft Yukon, Coast Circle City Eagle, Haines, Kuskwan and Copper River.

The Rev. Bishop P. T. Rowe, reports church buildings 13; industrial schools 1; day schools 7; mission dwellings 12; hospitals 3; sawmills 2; clergy and lay workers, including natives, 31. Preaching stations 29.

BAPTIST MISSIONS. - Commenced with the arrival of Prof. W. E.Roscoe and his wife at Kadiak September 22, 1886.

Opposite Kadiak is Wood Island with 125 persons, of whom 50 are children. In 1893 a large substantial building was erected on Wood Island by the American Baptist Woman's Home Mission Society, as a mission for orphans, waifs and other children of that region. The workers at present (1902) are Rev. and Mrs. C. P. Coe, Mrs. M. G. Campbell, and Oidotia Brown. Mr. Coe reports 70 children in the orphanage and 16 members connected with the church. In addition to the Orphanage there are Baptist churches at Skagway and Valdez, and an effort is to be made to establish a mission, during the season of 1903, among the Copper River natives.

METHODIST MISSIONS. - Their work consists of Missions to the Whites and Skagway, Porcupine, Douglas, and Ketchikan. Also the admirable work of the Woman's Home Missionary Society in the establishment

at Unalaska of the Jesse Lee Industrial Home.

SWEDISH EVANGELICAL MISSION COVENANT. - In 1887 the Free Mission Society of Sweden was so deeply impressed with the heathenism of the natives of Alaska that it sent two teachers to the Territory, the Rev. Axel E. Karlson to Unalaklik, 60 miles north of St. Michael on Bering Sea, and the Rev. Adolf Lydell to Yakutat. These Missions were at once taken up by the Swedish Evangelical Union Mission Society with headquarters at Chicago, Illinois.

In 1893 a third Station was founded at Chenik on Golofnin Bay. Great success has attended the efforts of the Missionaries especially at Unalakleat, where nearly the entire native population have come under the influence of the church. Sixteen Missionaries (three of the 16 being natives) are engaged in the work.

FRIENDS' MISSION (QUAKER).- The Kansas Yearly Meeting of Friends established a Mission at Douglas among the Thlingets in 1887, the first Missionaries being Messrs. E. W. Weesner and Baugham. In 1892 a Mission was established by Mr. Charles H. Edwards under the auspices of the Oregon Yearly Meeting of Friends.

Early in the winter of 1893 Mr. Edwards was shot by whiskey smugglers and the Mission was continued by Rev. and Mrs. Silas R. Moon.

Near Cape Blossom just north of the Arctic Circle the Noatak, Korbak and Selawick rivers empty into Kotzebue Sound. At this point the natives gather in July from all sections of the country for the purposes of trade and barter. The Innuit of the coast bring their oil, walrus hides and sealskins; the Tinneh their furs from the interior and the Chuckchees their reindeer skins, firearms and whiskey from Asia.

At this gathering place of the tribes the Friends' Yearly Meeting of California established in 1897 a mission, the missionaries being Mr. and Mrs. Robert Samms and Miss Anna Hunnicutt.

In the summer of 1902 Mr. and Mrs. Samms returned to California for rest, their places being taken by Mr. and Mrs. Dana Thomas, who, with Miss Martha Hadley compose the present missionary force. Mr. Z. E. Foster and wife (nee Miss Hunnicutt), who were formerly at Kotzebue removed to Deering where they have opened a private school for the Eskimos. At the Eskimo Station over 300 of the natives have sought and received Christian baptism, and been admitted to the Church. The Missionaries at the four Stations number ten.

CONGREGATIONAL.- At Cape prince of Wales, on the American side of Bering Strait, is the village of Wales with a population of 396 Eskimos.

In 1890 in an address before the Congregational Church of Southport, Connecticut, Dr. Jackson raised $2,000 for a Mission to the Eskimos. This money was given to the American Missionary Association, which established a station at this place, with Messrs. W. T. Lopp and H. R. Thornton as teachers. School was opened on the 18th of August 1890.

In the summer of 1893 Mr. W. T. Lopp was appointed superintendent of reindeer station at Port Clarence and with his wife removed to that place, leaving Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Thornton in charge of the Mission. On the 19th of August 1893, Mr. Thornton was assassinated by three young men, whom he had expelled from school for disorderly conduct. The community at once showed their horror of the act by summarily killing two of the murderers, the third escaping to the mountains.

In 1894 Mr. W. T. Lopp returned from the Teller Reindeer Station to the charge of the Mission at Cape Prince of Wales, taking with him a herd of 118 reindeer. At this point, where in 1890 the natives were reported to be so savage that no whaling steamship although carrying a hundred men in its crew armed with Winchester rifles, dared drop anchor and remain overnight, the Missionary, by the blessing of God's Spirit has so revolutionized the community that now any vessel can

anchor there with safety; and from among these people a church has been organized and weekly prayer meetings, conducted by the natives under the leadership of the Missionary are held.

After so many years of continuous service Mr. Lopp found it advisable, in 1901, to return with his family to the States, his children now being of such an age that they should have American environment and school privileges. He has been succeeded by Mr. Hugh J. Lee and family Mr. Lee was two years with the Peary expedition; during that time he familiarized himself with the habits and, to quite a considerable extent with the language of the Eskimos, and is exceptionally well equipped to take hold of the work, which Mr. Lopp has to relinquish.

Missions have been established for the whites at Nome, Valdez, and Douglas, and a new Mission to the Eskimos is being established west of Nome.

Synod

NORWEGIAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN MISSION.- On the 4th of July 1892 Dr. Sheldon Jackson located the headquarters of the reindeer enterprise on the north shore of Port Clarence. Around this station were a few families if Eskimos that have been cared for by Rev. T. L. Brevig and his wife, assisted by Mr. A. Hovick, has established an orphanage containing 22 children.

METLAKAHTLA.- In 1856 Mr. William Duncan was sent out by the Church Missionary Society of England to open a Mission among the Twimpseans of British Columbia, who were barbarians of the lowest type and their history little less than a chapter of crime and misery.

Reaching his destination October 1, 1857, he located at Port Simpson. When two years later he had secured a small following among the natives he proposed to them that they remove from the native village where they were more or less under the influence of their heathen neighbors, and establish a new village that should be under strict regu-

lations. The removal was accomplished on the 27th of May 1860. The new location sixteen miles south of Fort Simpson, was named Metlakahtla.

In the spring of 1887 the Tsimpseans, who had been civilized and christianized, becoming alarmed at the encroachments of the Colonial Government of British Columbia, and the arbotrary measures of the Church of England, gave up their comfortable homes, abandoned their improvements and property that they could not carry with them, and, empty handed went out into the unbroken wilderness for conscience sake. Crossing the international boundary line into Alaska, they settled upon Annette Island, sixty miles north of their former home. The old name was transferred to the new location. Friends in Boston, Brooklyn, New York, and other cities sent several thousand dollars for public improvements. Since then a large schoolhouse, church, salmon cannery, saw mill, and store house have been erected.

Thus, at ponts hundreds of miles apart a few central stations have been established from which the story of the Cross can be told to the people of those far-away regions.

While communication is made with the outside world by means of steamers and dogs, once a week, in southern and central Alaska, there are other stations in Arctic Alaska, the valleys of the Kuskokwim and Nushagak and St. Lawrence Island that are cut off almost entirely from the great busy outside world. Once a year the curtain lifts and they receive their supplies of provisions, clothes, letters, papers, etc., and then it shuts down and they are closed in for another twelve months.

Surely the heroic men and women who thus voluntarily shut themselves out of the world and calmly face year after year a Polar winter, with its long depressing night, who brave alike the fanaticism and superstition of ignorant and barbarous people, and treat with diseases as deadly and dangerous as leprosy---who do all this gladly that they may

carry to those dark,wretched and cruel northern homes the light and joy of the Gospel, deserve and should have the daily remembrance at the Throne of Grace of all God's people. For them unceasing prayer should be made that life and health and reason be preserved, and that their message should be accompanied with divine power for the salvation of the people among whom they labor.

W. F. P.

339 ~~39~~

November 9, 1903.

Rev. Charles M. McAfee, D. D.,
Park College, Parkville, Mo.

Dear Sir:

Yours of October 19, enclosing receipt for $47 is received.

I am much obliged for your calling my attention to Healy's irregularity. I trust that you will take a more complete oversight over him than over the other students. His poor Eskimo mother had no conscience developed. His renegade father was a bright man and originally had a conscience but it had long previously been destroyed, so that the heredity of the boy is not equal to that of the other students of your institution. Healy has a good many fine traits and is good material to work upon. There is no reason why he should not be a useful citizen of the country, but it will require constant watchfulness and tact on the part of those who are over him.

Hoping that you will be able to do this for the Master's sake, I remain,

Very truly yours,

[illegible]

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

November 9, 1903.

Rev. Charles F. Thompson, D. D.,
Secretary Home Missions,
156 5th Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Thompson:

I have an engagement to speak on Utah at the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sunday evening, the 22d, and will be at the rooms of the Board on the following Monday forenoon.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

November 13, 1903.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Please accept thanks for three volumes and two atlases of the case of the American Commission on the Alaskan boundry. Having been for twenty-six years so intimately associated with Alaskan matters I shall preserve them with very great interest.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

November 13, 1903.

Honorable John W. Foster,
1323 18th Street,
Washington, D. C.

My dear General:

I have received from the Secretary of State the three volumes and two atlases connected with the case and counter-case of the Alaska Boundry Commission. Please accept my thanks for your part in the matter.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

November 16, 1903.

Rev. Thomas C. Clark, D. D.,
Grand Island, Nebraska.

Dear Brother:

Yours of November 7th is received and I congratulate you that your house of worship is nearing completion. No, Grand Island has not passed out of my memory and I think never will. I remember all that row of churches through Nebraska that it was my privilege to assist in establishing and they are as dear to me as children. I frequently look over the minutes of the General Assembly and watch their progress as indicated by the additions and collections.

I wish very much that I could be with you in January or February, but it is not probable that I can and yet I will not say positively that I cannot. If I possibly can there would be no other compensation except traveling expenses from Washington to Grand Island and return.

Two of my Alaska employees have unfortunately got into a law suit which may require my presence in Chicago some time this winter. If I get that far, it will help my going farther west. I do not now see how I can come and you had better complete your arrangements without reference to my coming; then write me again about the holidays and I will see how matters look then.

Thanking you for your very kind letter of appreciation I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent, &c.

November 17, 1903

Mr. C. Albert Doxen,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I enclose you a letter from Alaska which you will please insert in the October package of letters for 1879. for type-writing

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

November 17, 1903.

Miss A. C. Butler,
720 Nineteenth Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Madam:

I enclose two letters which you will please typewrite in the package for January, 1880; if you have not already got beyond the 10th you can place them relatively in that position.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

2 Enclosures.

November 17, 1903.

Mr. F. H. Whitworth,

417 Seneca Street,

Seattle, Washington.

Dear Brother:

Yours of October 4th with regard to your son Hal, is received. I have met him a moment coming out of the Church of the Covenant and gave him a very cordial invitation to come up to see us, which he has not yet done, probably being very busy with his studies. Mrs. Jackson has invited him to take Thanksgiving Dinner with us when I hope we shall become better acquainted. It will give me pleasure to see him and I hope he will feel free to call upon me any time when I can be of service.

With kind regards to Mrs. Whitworth I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

November 17, 1903.

Rev. George Norcross, D. D.,

Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Dear Brother:

Yours of October 26th reached me in due time but I have been so overloaded with work that I could not find time to acknowledge it. I am very much obliged for the Cooki Glook letter of October 22md.

The Alaska children brought by Edward so far as I know without a single exception belonged to the Presbyterian Mission in southeast Alaska and at Carlisle they should be classed as Presbyterians and when they attend the city churches should be divided up between the First and second. If you think of it when you meet Col. Pratt please speak to him about it. There is one girls and three boys now on the way from Bering Sea, if they have not already arrived. They ought to be classed as Lutherans.

Hoping you are all in good health and with much love to the family, I remain

Very truly your Brother,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

November 18, 1903.

4

Mrs. M.J. Emerson,

Titusville, Pa.

My dear Mrs. Emerson,

I enclose you the receipt of Mr. Van Pelt, treasurer of Westminster College. Please enclose the one receipt to the Christian Endeavor Society of Oil City.

I was glad to hear yesterday from Salt Lake that the $50.00 which went astray at Warren, Pa., has been forwarded to the College by Mr. Olin, treasurer of the Home Board, so that Mrs. Frances Henry's efforts were crowned with success.

Hoping you will have a pleasant winter with your mother, and with kind regards to your husband and children, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

Lucien Jacobs

General Agent, &c.

2 enclosures.

November 17, 1903.

Rev. S. L. Wishard, D. D.,

[illegible] East Second South Street,

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Brother:

Upon the reception of your letter of October 17th I made up a package of literature pertaining to the early beginnings of Presbyterianism in Utah, but have been prevented by pressure of work from writing you anything. In the pamphlet sent you you will secure the date of the organization of the church at Corinne, together with a list of the Ministers from M. Hughes up to Gillespie. In the good providence of God I was the first to commence Presbyterian work in Utah, sending the Rev. M. Hughes to Corinne, Ogden, Wawsatch and Sweet Water Mines (a very small field!). I was the first into Salt Lake to prepare the way for Josiah Welch. I was present at the organization of Corinne, Salt Lake and a few other places in Utah; I also secured and made all arrangements for Mr. C. M. Parks going to Cache Valley. I was the first Protestant Minister, so far as I know, to preach in St. George and one winter during Brother Welch's absence East, to raise the money for his church building, I moved my family to Salt Lake and supplied the church regularly through the winter. At Corinne we started a Presbyterian academy which ran a part of a year, possibly longer. I have a very large amount of letter correspondence from Utah in those early days which I have not had time to look over; I am however tabulating it and having it type written so that the next time you come east you

will be able to look it over and gleam out such historic points as you shall deem of interest. If any points come up that you are uncertain about if you will specify them to me I may see what I can do towards giving you exact information.

With kind regards to Mrs. Pishard, also Mr. Cobey and family I remain very truly

Your Brother in Christ,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

November 19, 1903.

Mr. Henry Sheldon,

82 Nassau Street,

New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

The letter which your mother so kindly wrote me giving her present address was so interesting that I sent it to my sister, Mrs. Norcross, also to read and she has not returned it, therefore I do not know where to reach your mother. Instead, ask you to say to her that I expect to speak in the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening the 22nd, subject Mormonism.

I regret that I cannot leave Washington early enough Saturday to call on her that evening, and as I have an appointment for Monday morning in New York at 9 o'clock, may not be able to call then, and have to return to Washington Monday afternoon. If she is well enough I could perhaps meet her at your office Monday noon.

Remember me very kindly to her. Family in usual health.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

You can address me C/ D. L. Pierson
1515 Pacific St. Brooklyn. Where
I will be from Saturday Eve'g until Monday a.m.

November 19, 1903.

Mr. Jerd. P. Kaiser,

407 North Broadway,

St. Louis, Missouri.

Dear Mr. Kaiser:

I am very sorry that I was absent from the office when you called the other day, as it would have been a great pleasure to have made your personal acquaintance. I hope when you have occasion to visit Washington again you will not foregt to call and trust that I may be in.

How are the books selling? Hope the Essays are doing as well as the Orations.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent, &c.

Washington D.C.
Nov 20. 03

Mrs L. E. Condron

Madam. At your convenience please leave at my desk my Copying Ribbon, also the Sample pages loaned you. They will be useful for the next person.

Respectfully

Sheldon Jackson
Bureau of Education

November 24, 1903.

Mr. Charles F. Dole,

Southwest Harbor, Maine.

Dear Sir:

I thank you for a copy of the Boston Evening Transcript of September 2d giving Mr. Golder's article. I have myself seen the same sad scenes that are represented by Mr. Golder.

I enclose you another article of Mr. Golder's taken from the "Indian Helper", Carlisle, Pa., which you may have seen.

I am very glad you have got it in a prominent paper and wish it could be so that the conditions of things in Alaska would awaken public opinion to the demand that something should be done.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure

November 24, 1903.

101

Hon. John G. Brady,

Sitka, Alaska.

Dear Governor:

Your proclamation is received and I am delighted with it; indeed it has pleased me better than any I have seen from any parties this season.

I send addressed to yourself a book which I trust you will keep until Christmas time and then give it to Sheldon in my name.

I was over to New York yesterday and met Captain Kilgore; he would like very much to come back to Sitka on the "Rush" and take us to the places where we need to go.

I hope you are making progress with your St. Louis Exposition work. Any assistance that I can be to you let me know. The collection of Eskimo curios that Mr. Acker or myself wrote you about has been bought by Dr. Harris for the Bureau of Education and I presume will be placed in the Interior Department exhibit.

Remember me very kindly to the household. Wishing you all a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

November 24, 1903.

Mr. John H. McDowell,

Council, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

A recent letter from the Rev. Thomas J. Sherrard, D. D., mentions your going to Council as United States Commissioner, and that you are an active Christian man from the Falling Spring Presbyterian Church, Chambersburg, Pa.

I greatly rejoice that in the good providence of God such a man has been sent to Council. I wish all our commissioners in Alaska had as good a record. I write to express the great interest I feel in knowing that such a man is at Council. You will see much rougher life there than you saw in ~~Chambersburg~~ the Cumberland valley, but you will find that it is a place where you can be more useful than in the ~~Chambersburg~~ Cumberland valley, and after all, that is the great object of life to follow in the footsteps of the Master and try to do something for those that need it most. Your official position will give you a grand opportinity for helping the natives and protecting them from the lower class of whites that would debauch them with drink and immorality. You will also have it in your power to very largely discourage the customs of the country, of man living for a winter with an Eskimo woman and then discarding her; and in many other ways you may be able to do a grand work. The Lord give you wisdom and strength, prosper you in your work, and give you the joy that comes from His indwelling spirit, and the consciousness of service performed for Him.

I also note with satisfaction that your son Milton is with you. I trust that he too is a worker for Christ.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Enclosure.

Nov. 24, 1905.

210

Rev. Axel E. Karlson,

Cor. Bellevue Avenue & Pike Street,

Seattle, Washington.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of recent date is received this morning, and I note [redacted]y, that you paid from the Mission stores which you personally replaced, $178.78. You will find included in the check which I presume you have already received, from the Disbursing Clerk, amounting to $978.04. In order to secure payment of your bill it would have been necessary to have had not only an itemized account of last year's balance but also an itemized account of everything purchased from Capt. Knudson and an itemized list of the provisions stores furnished the herders and a receipt for all these same things, as also a receipt for money paid to J. J. Johnson for Mary, and also an itemized list of the bill paid for J. T. Lindseth, also an itemized bill for merchandise bought from the station.

As Mr. Hamilton and myself made up our minds that it would be next to impossible for you to get all these items to and receipts, we have lumped the same and added it to your salary. In making out the salary thus amended we could not get from the government salary tables the amount of $977.16 and consequently have allowed you the sum of $978.04.

Kindly sign the enclosed receipt in full and return it to me.

Hoping that Mrs. Karlson continues to improve in healthand that you will return to Alaska next year, I remain

Very truly yours,

(Enclosure.) Sheldon Jackson General Agent, &c.

Nov. 24, 1903.

393

Mr. Ferd. P. Kaiser,
407 North Broadway,
St. Louis, Mo.

My dear Mr. Kaiser:

Yours of the 21st is received. Am glad to hear that the "Orations" continue to sell well. Will be pleased to hear from Mr. Yost whenever he writes.

If you know in advance at any time when you will be in Washington and will let me know I will try to arrange to be at home and also in my office. As our relations have been so pleasant in correspondence, I will be glad to meet you personally.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

November 24, 1903.

Mr. W. B. T. Keyser,

Merchants' National Bank,

St. Louis, Mo.

My dear Sir:

Your notification that it is time to send in my pass-book, is received with thanks. The seasons pass so swiftly that if I am not thus reminded I am very apt to forget it. I will send it by to-night's mail.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

November 24, 1903.

Mr. Edgar S. Barney,

36 Stuyvesant Street,.

New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Your kind invitation of November 23d to attend the Union College Alumni Banquet in New York, December 10th, is received.

I greatly regret that I am so far away that I cannot afford the expense of traveling to come to New York. If, however, unexpected business should bring me over there about that time I will report myself at Hotel Manhattan.

I have had a letter from President Frederick W. Seward urging me to attend and make a jubilee of it on account of the recent Alaska tribunal decision in London.

As you know, the Union College Alumni claim Alaska as their work, but the fact is as said before, I cannot afford to come.

My address remains as usual, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

Wishing you a very successful Banquet, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

November 24, 1903.

3 2 3

Mr. Albert K. Smiley,

Redlands, California.

My dear Mr. Smiley:

I thank you very much for the memorial edition of the Citrograph of yebruary 28, 1903, which is just received.

I value very highly the picture of yourself and brother on the first page; also am glad to have the account of your brotherIs lifs and funeral.

Remember me very kindly to Mrs. Smiley. I trust that her health is improving.

Very truly yours,

Theodore Jackson

General Agent, &c.

November 25, '03.

368

Rev. William M. Carle,

Hoonah, Alaska.

Dear Brother:

Yours of september 21st concerning the Hot Springs is received and I will send a copy of the letter to the Secretary of the Interior or the General Land Office for their information.

I have put on my memorandum book the date of Presbytery although I regret to say I have no hope of being able to be present. I assure you I would consider it a great priwileges if I could be present for my heart is with the brethren in that Presbytery.

Wishing yourself and family a merry Christmas and happy New Year, and a prosperous winter in your church work, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

November 25, 1903.

Mr. William Helm,

Copper River Mining Company,

25 Broad Street, New York City.

Dear Sir:

Not receiving any reply to my latter of November 18th concerning my visit to Brooklyn on the 22nd, and New York the 23d, I concluded that your brother had not arrived from the West and as I had many errands in the city I did not call at the office. If your brother comes to Washington as he wrote from Sitka he hoped to soon, I hope he will not treat me that way, but will surely call at my office in the U. S. Bureau of Education, corner of Eighth and G. Streets, N. W.

Please say to him that I will be able to send in the chapters on Education and Missions in Alaska whenever he needs them.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

November 25, 1903.

To the Treasurer of the

American Bible Society,

Bible House, Aster Place, New York City.

Dear Sir:

You will probably remember me as the Moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly of 1897 and as a Home Missionary of the Rocky Mountains and Alaska for the past 40 years.

I wish you would, confidentially, give me private information of the business standing and integrity of the "Culp Publishing Company, Bible House", whom I understand have rooms in your building. Do they have a good reputation for straighforward dealing?

Thanking you in advance for any information you can give me, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

November 27, 1911.

Mr. John Ridout,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

A lawyer from Chicago will be here on Monday the 30th, and wishes to take my deposition before you. He suggests 2 o'clock in the afternoon at your office. If some other hour will be more convenient to you please write me; also write me if that hour is convenient and you will be in your office.

A law suit has sprung up between two of my Alaska employees and they wish my testimony.

Hoping you had a pleasant Thanksgiving, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

December 1, 1903.

Rev. T. C. McNiece, D.D.,
1248 Blaine Avenue,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

My dear Doctor:

On Sabbath the 22nd of November, I made an address in behalf of the College in the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. I have not yet received returns but will probably have a small sum to send Mr. Van Pelt shortly. I was the guest of Mr. D. L. Pierson, managing Editor of the Missionary Review, and he is very anxious for a Mormon catechism. I wish you would procure one, if convenient, and mail it to him at No. 1515 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. and mail the bill for the same to me in Washington.

I regret that I did not see Dr. Paden when he was in the city--I understand he was here only part of a day.

Remember me very kindly to your family.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

December 1, 1903.

Wm. A. K. Warren,

Three Oaks, Michigan.

Dear Sir,

Your circular of November 24th is just received and I am rejoiced that you have secured 550 bookings for Palestine,---I am only sorry that I cannot make one more. I will keep in mind the information in case I meet with any one who will be so situated that they can go.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

After personal connection with the work of establishing Christian institutions west of the Mississippi River from 1858 to the present, and during those forty-five years dealing with Mexicans, Indians, Mormons, Eskimos, and Whites of many nationalities extending over an area from Mexico on the south to Alaska on the north, and from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, the matured judgment of my life and experience is to the effect that relatively Utah is the most important, needy and urgent mission field in the United States,---the storm center of Home Missions,---the plague spot of the Republic. An enlightened public sentiment may modify and cause to be concealed the grosser practices of Mormonism, Congress and the law may lop off polygamy, but only Christian Mission Schools, and Christian Academies, and a Christian College, baptized with the Holy Spirit can destroy Mormonism and change its deluded followers into happy Christians and prosperous, law-abiding Citizens.

Sheldon Jackson

✓

Washington D.C. Dec 3

Capt Wm J. Kilgore R.C.S

Dear Brother

Yours of 27th + 28th Enclosing Copy of Gov Brady's letter to Capt Shoemaker and received with thanks.

I return you the Gov's letter as you request. When you come to Washington we can talk over matters at length.

We invited your son to take Thanksgiving dinner with us, but he had already Engaged to be out of the City

Kind regards to Mrs Kilgore

Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

Washington D.C.
Dec 3. 1913

Cashier
Merchants' Nat'l Bk
New York City

Dear Sir

Please place the
enclosed Amount to my Credit
on your books. Thanking
Yours Truly
Sheldon Jackson

Two hundred and three 80/100 Dollars.

December 4, 1903.

Mr. Royal Goldsbury,

290 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Yours of December 3d enclosing check for $25.00 is received with many thanks. After deducting the traveling expenses incurred by myself the balance will be sent to the Treasurer of the College.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

December 3, 1903.

Mr. D. L. Pierson,
1515 pacific Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

196

Dear Mr. Pierson:

Yours of the 30th November is received. I have written to Dr. McNiece of Salt Lake City, to send you a Mormon Catechism. I received from some one yesterday the pamphlet we wanted; I presume it was from Dr. McMillan and that he sent you one at the same time. If you have not yet received one let me know and I will send you mine.

I will send your letter to Rev. Dr. Bailey, President of Westminste College at Salt Lake to prepare you an article on Mormonism and How to Meet it.

I enclose you a paragraph which condenses the subject in a nut shell which I prepared as a paragraph for the next Westminster Herald, but we have no copyright on it and you can use it if you care to in the Missionary Review---it is at your service. I hope that Dr. Bailey will write you a strong article on the subject if you wish it.

My kind regars to Mrs. Pierson.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

1 Enclosure

After personal connection with the work of establishing Christian institutions west of the Mississippi River from 1858 to the present, and during those forty-five years dealing with Mexicans, Indians, Mormons, Eskimos, and Whites, of many nationalities extending over an area from Mexico on the south to Alaska on the north, and from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, the matured judgment of my life and experience is to the effect that relatively Utah is the most important, needy and urgent mission field in the United States,---the storm center of Home Missions,---the plague spot of the Republic. An enlightened public sentiment may modify and cause to be concealed the grosser practices of Mormonism, Congress and the law may lop off polygamy, but only Christian Mission Schools and Christian Academies, and a Christian College, baptized with the Holy Spirit can destroy Mormonism and change its deluded followers into happy Christians and prosperous, law-abiding citizens.

Sheldon Jackson

Dec 4th 1903.

December 4, 1903.

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your prompt reply to my query as to the business standing of the Calp Publishing Co. in the Bible House. While their methods of doing business are within the pale of the law they are certainly questionable, and dating from the "Bible House" gives a sort of confidence to their offers, &c. The special case that has come to my notice is one I will name to show how they get subscribers to their insignificant "Modern Home", which is offered in this way: They send out letters telling persons that they have properly solved their problems (this lady remembers no problem),and if they wish a watch or ring (genuine diamond) prize to make a selection between the two. The selection is made, and then comes the statement that with sending $1.44 they will forward the ring, or watch, and their illustrated Home paper. The $1.44 is sent. Then after waiting some two weeks or more their insignificant paper comes by express (25c expressage),with a gold-filled ring and a small chip diamond in it, not the least like the cut or illustration in their letter. A ring can be purchased like it any where for 90 cents.

Again thanking you for your trouble, and calling attention to the methods of this "publishing house" in the Bible House,New York, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

December 4, 1903.

Rev. Putnam Cady,

Amsterdam, New York.

My dear Mr. Cady:

I enclose you a letter from the Editor of the National Geograpgic Magazine with regard to a lecture by yourself, possibly next March, the first dates that are not already provided for. I presume that your will hear from them hereafter direct. We will be delighted to see and hear you in Washington.

Kind regards to Mrs. Cady.

Very truly tours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

December 5, 1903.

Mrs. A. S. Quinton,
Hotel Dennis,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. Quinton:

If your association is still in the business of helping the Indians to build cottages, I would like to commend the Rev. Edward Marsden, who would like to borrow $500 to be paid without interest in three annual instalments. He expects to be able to save sufficient from his salary to meet the loan. He is one of Mr. Duncan's young men, has had an eastern education, and I think you know something of his history and success in mission work in Alaska. I have written to Edward to write you on the subject. If you can meet your Home Building Committee at the annual meeting please present the case to them. His postoffice is Ketchikan, Alaska, and his mission station is Saxman, four miles from Ketchikan; his postoffice being Ketchikan.

Trusting that you may have an enthusiastic and profitable annual meeting, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson
General Agent, &c.

December 5, 1903.

Rev. Edward Marsden,
c/o Rev. Dr. Lee,
4231 Baltimore Avenue,
Philadelphia, Pa.

1222

Dear Edward:

The Woman's Indian Association held their annual meeting in the UniversityPlace Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Alexander Pastor, New York City. The meeting commences on Sunday and holds through to Tuesday night. I have written to Mrs. A. S. Quinton, President, asking that they make you a loan of $500 for the purpose of erecting a house. Mrs. Wilbur was in to see me last night and she thinks it would be a good plan for you to go to New York Monday and make an address for the Association and see Mrs. Quinton personally with regard to the loan; as in that way you could settle the matter there quicklyprobably, giving your note and receive the money on the spot, so that as soon as you reach home you could form all your plans with regard to your house. Mrs. Quinton's residence is at Hotel Dennis, New York.

Kind regards to Mrs. Marsden and Marietta.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

December 5, 1903.

Rev. James H. Condit,

Juneau, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

In 1901 I sent you $6.86 for my Presbyterian assessment: Did you ever cash the check?

With kind regards to your family, and wishing you a merry Christmas and happy new year, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

December 5, 1903.

Mrs. S. F. Lincoln,
P. O. Box 156 Madison Square,
New York, N. Y.

Madam:

On the 27th of May, 1902, I drew you my check for ten dollars in payment of pledge for the digging of a well for the mission in Idaho. Did you ever cash the check? I do not seem to have a record of it.

Hoping that the money is pouring in upon you, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

December 5, 1903.

Miss Annie Coodlalook,

Indian School,

Carlisle, Pa.

My dear young Friend:

Your long letter of November 30th is received and I am very glad to know that you and Annie Buck sometimes lead the prayer meeting and always go to prayer meeting; the more work you do for Jesus the stronger you will become in your Christian life, just as the blacksmith's arm becomes stronger because he is all the time using a heavy hammer, just so the more work we do for Jesus the stronger we will become.

I am glad you had a good Thanksgiving dinner and hope that you felt very thankful to God for your privileges at such a good school.

Remember me to the other Alaska girls.

Truly your friend,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

193

Washington D.C.

Mr Herbert B. Huntley Dec 15, 1903
Haller Bldg Seattle Wash.

Dear Sir Yours of Dec 8th with Mr Colmans offer to pay $419 with 8 pr ct interest on Market St assessment is received.

In reply I do not know what to write. My family votes to take the $667 offered. My daughter advises to take it, saying that under the laws here tax titles are very uncertain & result in a second law suit. but that perhaps your laws may afford greater security than ours to persons holding tax titles.

Suppose I advance the $742 other taxes & gain the suit, What will the tax deed amount to? Do I thereby come into full possession of the land? Without further legal steps can I place it on the market, sell lots, & give a good title? Or is there a certain length of time given Mr Colman, in which to redeem the property? Is the land favorably located for selling lots at once, or will it be necessary to hold the property a few years until the city grows up to it, & it comes into the Market?

Are the $740 assessments for street improvement or for back taxes of the City & State?

If I should advance the $740, and you should proceed to foreclose the assessment what probability is there that Mr Colman would step in at the last moment & redeem the property.

Please give me further information. You see that I am too ignorant of the situation to form an intelligent judgment.

I have $601.63 & interest in the Market St Improvement warrants & $150 & interest in the Cedar St warrants, & my wife has several hundred dollars in the Cedar St warrants & we would like to get out with as little loss as possible. We can not but feel that the City of Seattle has not acted honorably or honestly in the matter &. The money would not have been loaned if investors had not supposed that the city was back of it.

(over)

And the city has had the advantage & use of the money in the grading of streets.

But let me have more light as to the best Method of getting out of the difficulties with the loss of as little money as possible.

I have already written you to close up with Mayor Wood by the 1st of January on the old Green Lake Home Building & Green Lake Electric Railway Companies operations. Or the real Estate that came from them ~~& was turned over by them~~ to me. I was also send you by registered Mail the Eggler papers. Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

December 14, 1903.

Mr. Lewis S. Welch,

1016 Chapel Street,

New Haven, Connecticut.

My dear Sir:

Yours of December 11th with regard to Governor Brady and the Alaska Boundary Commission is received.

I am perfectly familiar with Gov. Brady's history from the time that he was a street Arab in New York to the present. After he had graduated from Union Theological Seminary and had looked over the proposition of Mr. William E. Dodge and Governor Morgan of New York to establish a large industrial farm in Texas where the street gamins of New York could be sent and trained for useful lives, which failed because of the deficiency of funds in 1877, I interested Mr. Brady in Alaska. He was the first Presbyterian minister that I could secure for that field. He was never connected with the American Missionary Association but was sent out under the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, and in accordance with Mr. Oakey's letter, he was for a long time a merchant in Sitka doing Mission work ar his own charges, as he had opportunity. When in 1884 I secured passage through Congress of the organic act creating the first government for Alaska, I also obtained through the President (Arthur) Mr. Brady's appointment as the first U. S. Commissioner in Alaska, stationed at Sitka. His record as commissioner was so good that President Cleveland was persuaded to continue him commissioner during three years of his (Cleveland's) first term.

(2)

Upon the election of President Harrison I secured the united co-operation of all the mission societies at work in Alaska in an effort to secure Mr. Brady's appointment as governor but it is understood that although President Harrison recognizing his (Brady) ability declined to appoint him on the ground that both he and Mr. Brady were Presbyterians and he did not want to appear before the country as giving special favor to his own church.

Under President McKinley, who was a Methodist, we had better success. In this effort the various Christian denominations at work in Alaska were assisted by the Alumni of Yale, who were in Congress and the Departments in Washington at the time. The Yale Alumni came to his help as one man and greatly assisted in securing his appointment.

When in March 1899 the new criminal and civil code for Alaska passed Congress it required that all the government officials should send in their resignations, which was done. The republican convention in Alaska met and being under the control of the saloon and lower elements of the white men in the country passed a strong resolution which was sent to President McKinley against the re-appointment of Mr. Brady as governor, yet Mr. Brady had so fully impressed himself for his ability and integrity upon the President that notwithstanding this request of the republican convention of Alaska he reappointed Mr. Brady governor, and when his nomination reached the Senate he was at once confirmed by the Senate instead of its taking the usual course of being referred to a committee, for consideration and report. This was an unusual thing for the Senate to do for one that had not been previously a member of their body.

With regard to the Alaska boundary question: Mr. Brady was a guest at my house at the time that his intervention saved the disputed

* And especially Hon. Porter, who was the Resident of private Sec

strip of land in southeast Alaska to the United States.

I think you had better write the Governor at Sitka and get his version of the affair; then if you will send me a copy of his reply I will add to it what his modesty may have prevented him from saying. It is, however, probably too soon for you to publish it, as it involves men high in authority in the government who might not care to have the public know that they were caught napping in the matter, and if it were published might antagonize the Governor for further public life. I could tell you more explicitly if I could see you. I do not care at present to place on paper all that I know in regard to the matter, and yet I recognize with you that there should be an official statement prepared at the present time but not necessarily to be given to the world at present. Important facts like those ought to have at the time such a plain verified record that no future iconoclast historian could prove them a myth. And any assistance I can render you in putting them in such shape will be gladly given.

Another thing: I have been surprised that the University have not before this so recognized Mr. Brady's ability and influence and work that they have not conferred upon him at least a Ph. D. I am personally acquainted with the fact that Mr. Brady more than any other minister in Alaska has kept up his studies since leaving College. I have been with him in the woods when visiting his lumber camps and know that he takes his Greek Testament with him in the place of an English one for his devotional reading. On his shelves and center table are books, and magazines like the North American Review, the Review of Reviews, and the more thoughtful publications which keep him abreast of the world's work. Situated as he is of course he has been unable of late to attend the Commencements at the University, but I think the University under the circumstances could waive their usual course of having the recipient of

a degree present at the time. At any rate a number of men interested in such matters have expressed surprise that Yale has not honored Mr. Brady as one of its Alumni. He is to-day the most influential man among the fifty thousand white people in Alaska. Last winter when I lectured in New Haven I mentioned the matter to the Chairman of the Degree Committee of the University who said to me that if I would have a letter sent him from William E. Dodge he would have no difficulty in having a degree conferred upon him. But unfortunately at the time I was very much out of health and unable to see Mr. Dodge, and now he has passed away.

I return Mr. Oakey's letter in accordance with your request.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

COPY

Ask Dr. Jackson.

Editor Alumni Weekly.

I was interested in Gov. John Brady's Thanksgiving proclamation, as reproduced in your columns last week. As I was acquainted with John Brady in college I have followed his career with interest.

Possibly it may have escaped your knowledge that he deserves even more credit than your note gives him. He was a street Arab in New York in his early boyhood having oftentimes no roof over his head beyond what a drygoods box could furnish. He was received into theHome of the Children's Aid Society of New York, which was then and for years after under the superintendency of that noble man, Charles Loring Brace, Y. C. 1846. Sent to the West by the Aid Society he found a home with a benevolent gentleman in Indiana, from which state, Brady came to Yale. Graduating at Union Theological Seminary, N. Y., he took work under the Presbyterian Board of (Home) Missions in Alaska. After doing work for some years among the natives of that section, he asked aid from the Board of Missions to put in an industrial plant for the more thorough civilizing if his wards. But the state of the missionary treasury forbade. Brady then withdrew from connection with the Board, and, at his own expense, secured the desired industrial plant. To make a long story short, he became a prosperous, not to say a wealthy, man of business, prominent in Alaska, and the one man who commended himself to President McKinley as the right person for Governor of Alaska. And having served one term, he was reappointed for a second.

But I write now to call your attention to a statement in the (Boston) Congregationalist of November 28, in an article entitled "Alaska the coming Land of Romance", last paragraph, which reads: "And if Dr. (Sheldon) Jackson is correct,and no man knows more of the recent history of Alaska than he---then to Governer Brady, who went thither as a

COPY.

missionary of the American Missionary Association, more than to any other man, do we owe the fact that the Administration under President McKinley took the steps to maintain the rights of our nation which have resulted in the decision of the Arbitration Commission finally confirming our title. Unless the events on which this statement is based are duly recorded and verified, it is likely that fifty years hence a controversy over Governor Brady's connection with this matter will arise of the same sort which has lately been carried on over the service claimed for Marcus Whitman in saving Oregon."---

The Congregationalist, I am almost certain, is mistaken in stating that Brady was a missionary of the American Missionary Association (of the Congregational Church). But I wish to suggest that either the Weekly or some Yale man whom you can interest in the matter shall at once correspond with Dr. Sheldon Jackson and Governor Brady and record and verify the statement attributed by the Congrgationalist to Dr. Jackson, so that in coming years Yale University may receive the glory that belongs to her because of the patriotic sagacity of one of her alumni.

John Brady, as I knew him, is too modest a man to blow a trumpet before him for any distinguished service he may have rendered his country.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson for years held an official position under the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, but I believe that he has of recent years held some office under the U. S. Government in Alaska.

I recall (from my studies of the Triennial) that Manasseh Cutler Y. C. 1765, was another minister of our alumni who wrote his name large by reason of his patriotic services in connection with the Ohio Company which settled Marietta. The "Ordinance of 1787" was his suggestion,

COPY. (3)

and Ohio and the entire West are what they are because of Cutler's influence in moulding that ordinance.

I sincerely hope that John Brady's name may in the coming years be enrolled along with Cutler's.

Very truly yours,

For Good Old Yale,

James Oakey,

Y.C. 1872.

Grand Meadow, Minn.
Dec. 7, 1903.

419

Madison Dec. 11 3

Rev Edward Mansfield

Dear Brother. I have this afternoon received a letter from Mr Lane. Enclosed in which is — letter under date of Dec 8th — from Elsworth who has been Lay Reader of the Episcopal Church here to-day and announces the intention of going to Charleston, so that I shall probably be here & some good work will be needed to unite the people who are now under his Charge. He will return before Christmas & therefore on account of this I am not going there.

I should advise your Committee further Engagements to speak, & labor here to Christmas as frequently as possible.

I will be much glad to keep the Episcopalians out, there is disputations there & they have tried to create a party

I now plainly perceive that in your Absence, you might find that the Lord was sufficient. The Lord be with you both

Yours in [illegible] Jackson

423

Washington Dec 19th 1903

Mr Herbert R. Coulter
Haller Building Seattle Wash

Dear Sir

I inclose you a Statement & accounts guaranteed by Ex Mayor D. D. Wood. You have in your possession the Original guarantee to in which Mr Wood Agrees on Jan 1st 1904. to take the property still unsold. & pay me any balance still due, with interest taxes, lawyers fees Commissions, notaries &c &c as writen in the principal. You will also charge against Mr Wood any further expenses in Closing up And $1. for Notary public & Clk of Court District Washington D.C. in Certifying signatures to deed to be given Mr Wood —

I Also inclose you the Mortgage note No 3. of Gottlieb & Maria C Eggler for $ 83 & interest at 8 pr ct due Dec 2. 1903.

Please Collect & Send Money, Also a Release of Mortgage for Signature. This expense also should be charged Against Mr Wood. Wishing you a Merry Christmas & Economic Trade Year

Yours Truly
J. Malcolm Sheehan

Dec 31st 1903

A Statement of the proceeds received from the Green Lake Home Building & Guarantee Co. Seattle Wash and guaranteed by Geo. Frazer Pres. Wood.

Dec 1	1896	Bank Loans	$155.67 + Interest 66.16	221	83
June 10	"		$23.13 + 10.21	33	34
May 31	1898		19.04 + 6.38	25	42
May 15	1899		15.10 + 4.89	22	99
May 1	1900		22.75 + 5.00	27	75
May 20	1901		22.97 + 3.45	26	42
March 15	1902		33.99 + 3.40	37	39
March 15	1903		28.21 1.13	29	34
May 15	1899	W. B. Huntley Costs & Fees	$ 96.45 + Int 26.76	$ 424	48
				$ 123	21

Oct 3. 1898 to March 1. 1900 Principal $120.00 + interest for 1 year & 20 days $ 36.17

March 1	1900	Rec'd from sale of Lots		$ 1786 19
				90 10
March 1	1902	Interest 2 years 7 days		$ 1696 19
				205 45
" "	"	Rec'd from sale of Lots (net)		$ 1901 67
				132 50
May 7	"	Interest 2 months		$ 1769 17
				17 69
May 7	"	Rec'd from sale of Lots (net)		$ 1786 86
				268 75
June 13	"	Interest 1 Month 6 days		$ 1518 11
				9 11
" "	"	Rec'd from sale of lots (net)		$ 1527. 22
				202.50
Aug 26	"	Interest 2 months 13 days		$ 1804 72
				14 65
" "	"	Sale of Lots (net)		1219 37
				210 00
		Interest to March 1903		$ 1009 37
				924 46
May 15	1899	W. B. Huntley's fees, Int. & Co		123 21
Oct 10		Interest 1 year 7 months		$ 1507 16
				$ 1019 37
				68 13
	1903	Sale of Lots (net)		$ 1087 50
				1034 10
		Taxes & Interest to Dec 31 1903	$ 421.15	$ - 53 60
		W. B. Huntley Costs & Fees $ 96.45 + Int 26.76	123.21	
		Survey & Survey Lots $ 20 + Int 20	20.20	
		Notary Public & Clk of Court fees	4.00	
			$ 573.79	$ 570 .91.
Dec 19	1903	Balance due J. Jackson		$ 517 13

Note Hendersonville Charges further Expenses in Closing Up

Washington D.C. Dec. 19 3

Miss Rue

Literature Dep't W.B.H. Missions. New York

Madam

If possible mail me without fail on Monday 21st
8 sets of the "Alaska postal Cards". Enclosed
find one dollar for the same -

Respectfully

Sheldon Jackson

Washington D.C. Dec 21st 3

Editor New York Sun

Sir

In the Sun of Dec 19. You have a paragraph on Slavery in the Aleutian Islands In justice to me Kindly publish the following and greatly oblige Yours Truly

Sheldon Jackson

For the Sun.

436

Dr Sheldon Jackson, General Agent of Education in Alaska denies statements Attributed to him ~~in a Washington Correspondent~~ concerning Slavery in the Aleutian Islands.

"

Editor of the Sun

Sir. In your Washington Correspondence of Dec 18th, published in the Sun of the 19th occurs this passage. "Dr Jackson said the principal offending slave owners were not the native Aleutians, but foreigners - Germans, Frenchmen, Americans & men of other nationalities who had married native Aleutian women & and among whom the possession of slaves was considered a mark of wealth"

Permit me to reply I never said any such thing. ~~And from these that, I have no personal knowledge~~ I could not have said it, for I ~~do not~~ had no personal knowledge of the existence of any slavery ~~in the~~ at present in the Aleutian islands. Sheldon Jackson

December 6, 1903.

335

Mr. Henry V. Van Pelt,
McCormick Block,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

My dear Dr. Van Pelt,

I send you $13.65 from the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. for Westminster College On Sabbath evening, November 22d, I made an address in behalf of the College and regret to say only received $25.00 as the result. My traveling expenses to Brooklyn and return were $11.35 only leaving $13.65 net as the result of the address.

Kindly send me a receipt in duplicate for the same.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

December 21, 1903.

To The Editor of
The New York Tribune.

Sir:-

May I ask as a matter of ~~justice~~ favor, that you publish the enclosed paragraph in the New York Tribune? ~~Truly Yours Sheldon Jackson~~

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska, denies the statement attributed to him concerning slavery in the Aleutian Islands.

The Editor of the Tribune:

Sir:- A Washington correspondent of the New York Sun in an article published in the Sun of the 19th instant concerning slavery in the Aleutian Islands says: 'Dr. Jackson said the principal offending slave owners were not the native Aleutians but foreigners,--Germans, Frenchmen, Americans, and men of other nationalities who had married native Aleurian women and among whom the possession of slaves was considered a mark of wealth.'

Permit me to reply that I never said any such thing. I could not have said it for I have no personal knowledge of the existence of any slavery at present on the Aleutian Islands.

Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

December 21, 1903.

The Editor of

THE ALASKAN,

Sitka, Alaska.

Sir:

The New York SUN of December 19th has an editorial on Slavery in the Aleutian Islands in which occurs the following paragraph:

"Dr. Jackson said the principal offending slave owners were not the native Aleutians but foreigners, Germans, Frenchmen, Americans and men of other nationalities who had married native Aleutian women and among whom the possession of slaves was considered a mark of wealth."

On the 27th of November 1903, Mr. William A. Davis, the government teacher at the Aleutian Islands, sent a communication to the office of the Washington TIMES concerning a few cases of alleged practical slavery on these islands, which was evidently telegraphed to the New York SUN. A reporter from the office of the Washington TIMES called upon me to know in regard to it. I told him that I knew nothing more about it than he did, and the Bureau of Education had received a similar communication to that which he held in his hand.

The statement that is ascribed to me in the New York paper was practically made by Mr. Davis in his communication to the TIMES. I most emphatically deny that I made any such assertion and deny that I have any personal knowledge even of the existence at present of slavery on the Aleutian Islands.

Sheldon Jackson

December 21, 1903.

Rev. W. A. Major, D.D.,

Seattle, Washington.

Dear Brother:

I have authorized Edward Marsden to select two lady teachers on his way back to Alaska, one for the school at Gravina and the other at Shekan, this latter place being a Cannery and Lumber Mill at the north end of prince of Wales Island. The salary will be $60 a month, and steamer fare paid from Seattle to destination. For Gravina a young woman will answer; Shekan is a little farther on the frontier and probably better have a middle-aged woman. They should be good teachers. Also, as the schools are within the work of the Presbyterian Church it is important that in such places the government teacher and missionary should be as far as possible in full sympathy ~~with~~ And therefore I would like members of the Presbyterian Church. As you know, no teacher can do justice to a school among the natives of Alaska who hasnot themselves a missionary spirit it is possible that Mr. Marsden may find a teacher or two before he reaches Seattle; but if not, I wish you would go with him to a reliable teachers' agency and see what they have on their lists.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

December 21, 1903.

Rev. Edward Marsden,
Station C,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

4 3 2

Dear Edward:

It has occurred to me since writing you on Saturday that perhaps you could find a suitable teacher for Gravina at Park College, or by inquiring of the Professors from among their graduates. I have also written to Dr. Major of Seattle to look out for teachers in case you do not find what you want before you reach Seattle.

The Lord prosper you in your way . Kind regards to Mrs. Marsden.

Truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

December 21, 1903.

Rev. James W. Kirk,

407 Green Lane,

Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Kirk:

Yours of the 15th of December is received and I mail you the reindeer report for 1901; 1902 is out of print. I send you however, my portion of the 1902 report. I will have some books sent as you request to the Allison School, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

I have recommended to Dr. Thompson that when you return to Alaska you be sent to Sitka to take charge both of the white and native churches, and that Mr. Bannerman go either to Killisnoo or Jackson where he will have pure native work. It seems to me it would be a much wiser distribution of our forces.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

December 21, 1903

Rev. M. A. Matthews, D. D.,

Seattle, Washington.

My dear Dr. Matthews:

I noticedin a Church paper yesterday that last October you had had the privilege of burning the mortgages against the First Church. I want to congratulate you and rejoice with you in the great blessings that God has given you in the management of that Church. Some one, I do not just now remember who, from Seattle reported to me that you were engaged and about to be married. I hope it is true. With your Church out of debt certainly it is a good time to take a wife ---which you ought to have done some time ago.

Very truly yours,

W. Holden Jackson

General Agent, &c.

December 21, 1903.

Rev. George Alexander, D. D.,

Pastor of University Place Presbyterian Church,

New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Alexander:

I want to congratulate you on your election to the presidency of the Board of Foreign Missions. The presidency of one of the larger mission boards of our Church is to my mind the most influential place in the Church and it is certainly a great privilege to be called of God to give direction to the affairs of a board that is sending out witness-bearers to the ends of the earth. I pray that you may be long spared to occupy that position .

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

December 21, 1903.

Mr. Charles C. Taylor,

Cautauquan, 5711 Kimbark Avenue,

Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

The November number of the "Chautauquan" is received with thanks. When can I expect to receive pay for my article + photos ?

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

COPY.

Framingham, Mass. Dec. 2, 1903.

140

Hon. John Eaton,

Washington, D. C.

Dear General:

.....I was glad that you knew Sheldon Jackson. My daughter went to Alaska, knowing that he was officially connected with the educational work there and hoping to hear of a traveling companion. You may not know that she went from here the last of July alone reaching Kodiak the 21st of August in the evening and was married that same evening at Wood Island. Dr. Mills attended school in Framingham and was in the class with Minnie in the high school here. For years they have been quite intimate. He went out two years ago and was then obliged to return he sent for her. He is a very active and earnest Christian and is doing much volunteer missionary work though not connected with any society and Minnie is in full sympathy with him and they express themselves as very happy in their work Dr. Mills has charge of the government school at Wood Island most of the scholars belonging to the Baptist orphanage there. Minnie is teaching singing, music and drawing and has something of a kindergarten class. She has charge of the school when the doctor has to be away professionally. They take their meals at the mission and have a three room cottage furnished for their home. Of course there are many privations but it is a novelty and with harmony they do not mind that. Soon after she reached Wood Island she wrote us. We hear from her sometimes twice a

month to get answers to our letters as the mail steamer does not wait for any writing to be done before returning to Seattle. The school year is only eight months and the teacher is engaged year by year. Three-fourths of the scholars are orphans who have been collected by the Baptist Mission and trained by the missionary. The government has no school building and until last year hired one of the rooms at the mission. Now they, the government, refuse to pay any more rent to the Mission and Dr. Mills pays the rent out of his own salary. They feel that the government is not as liberal to them as to the other schools and I think they have been threatened with having the school taken away from the Island. This seems unfair as these children are governments wards and have been brought together so that it is easy for them to reach the school. They are mixed, some Indian and Aleuts and some partly Russian, English or American, abandoned by their parents and rescued by the Mission. Perhaps you will use your good offices in behalf of the school. It is quite uncertain about Dr. Mills remaining another year so that personally he is not interested. The minister Rev. Mr. Coe seems to be a very practical man and is trying to develop the resources of the island. He has several acres under cultivation and is experimenting with farming and fisheries and he trying to teach the natives self-reliance. A commercial company was formerly located on the island and built a number of houses but the game laws spoiled their business and they have abandoned the houses and removed to another place. Perhaps I am telling you what you are already familiar with.

I am now here at Framingham with my younger daughter Alice. We live together with my sons Horatio. He has a little boy five years old whose name is Francis Horatio so we keep the name in the family. If you come this way I trust you will come and see us. With kind remembrance to

your wife, whom I had the pleasure of meeting when last in Washington, I am,

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Phebe J. Toombly.

13.432

Dec., 23, 1903.

442

Rev. Edward Marsden,

Station C.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Edward,

Yours of December 21st, is received. I note what you say concerning Miss Edmonds. My advice to you is to not allow her to have the school at North Saxman on any account. If she gets located there I fear she will make you some trouble. If there should become any disaffected ones there, they would side with her and make a minority party. The only sure way is to keep her out altogether. I would suggest that you send Burney a telegram, to be mailed from Seattle.

With regards to Mrs. Marsden, I remain,

Yours truly,

Sheldon Jackson

Dec., 23, 1903.

Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D.
Secretary of the Home Mission,
156 5th Ave., New York, N.Y.

My dear Doctor,-

Yours of December 21st, concerning the Rev. J. Loomis Gould is received. I scarcely know what to advise. I have no confidence in petitions as I find that good, ~~intention~~ medium and notoriously bad people alike, can get signatures in their behalf. If it seems wise to the Board after consultation, to reappoint Mr. Gould, I have no personal objection. It does seem to me that a new man throughly trained for the ministry ought to accomplish at Jackson more than Mr. Gould. However I may be mistaken and if the Board decides to appoint him I shall consider it an indication of God's will in the matter and therefore the thing to be done.

Sorry I cannot give you more help in the matter.

Very truly,

Sheldon Jackson

Washington D.C. Jan 1. 1904
My dear Mrs Robinson
Happy New Year to you & yours
That my Heavenly Father through His
Holy Spirit may continue to give you
the full of stewardship, perseverance
the forthcoming Institute & hopefulness
in waiting and more abundant
guidance in your many fields of
Christian activity in the year which
lies before us and spare you many
years to His Church on earth, is
the earnest prayer of your sincere
friend and fellow worker
Sheldon Jackson

Also to
Mrs Wm Shaw
Mrs Elliott F. Shepard
Mrs G. P. Slade
Miss Caroline Millard
Mr & Mrs D. R. James.
Mr & Mrs Edward C. Emerson
Mr J. N. Pew
Mr & Mrs John B. Emerson

Sent to each of the 81 Alaskan Children at Indian School Carlisle Pa

Washington, D. C.,
January 1, 1904.

Dear Young Friend:
A Happy New Year to you! To make 1904 a happy year two things are important:
1st. Give yourself to Jesus. Eccl.12:1, Matt.6:33.
2nd. Strive every day to make some other person happier. A smile, a word, a kindly act will do it.
Sincerely your friend,

Dec., 28th, 1903

Editor of Youths Companion,

Dear Sir:-

Some time ago you prepared and published a very striking account of the school house farthest west, being some of the experiences of Mr. V. C. Gamble.

Mr. Gamble and his family, as you know, were afterwards drowned at sea. His successor was Dr. Campbell and wife. Dr. Campbell last winter hearing from the natives that some destitute whalers had been cast upon the island, went in search of them, and has written out his adventures and like most other ministers on the frontier he needs more funds to eke out his salary and has sent me the inclosed account of his adventures, to sell to some paper for publication. If you find it of sufficient interest to publish in the Companion, how much will you give for it? If it is not of sufficient interest to publish, kindly return it to me.

The inclosed penalty label will pay the postage for the return.

Very truly,

Sheldon Jackson
U.S. Gen'l Agt. of Education
in Alaska

Dec., 28th, 1903.

Alaska Banking and Safe Deposit Co.,

Nome, Alaska.

Dear Sir:-

I was in hopes this fall to receive the $50.00 due me on the note given me by Ole Oleson, due Nov., 25, 1902. As you have more time to make collections in winter than in summer and there is more likelihood of Oleson being in Nome for a longer time during the winter, I wish you would try and bring some pressure to bear upon him to secure payment of the note. If you are firm with him and he does not have the money himself, some of his comrades will chip in with him and help him to pay it.

Hoping you will have a pleasant winter, and that you received the magazines I sent you, I remain,

Very truly,

Sheldon Jackson

(U.S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.)

Dec., 28, 1903.

Mrs. Helen Sin Clair Robinson,

(Care of Williams, Diamond & Co.,)

202 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

My dear Mrs. Robinson:-

Yours of December 2nd, came while I was confined to the house with an attack of the Grippe and when I returned to the office, work had so accumulated that your letter was overlooked. Many thanks for your contribution of $100. towards Westminster College, Salt Lake City. With the growth and threatening character of Mormonism the need of the work of our college becomes increasingly urgent.

I sincerely hope that I may be in Washington when you visit it next spring, as I very much desire to renew our pleasant personal acquaintance, and thank you in person for your assistance in Christian work, in which I am very much interested. It will also be a pleasure to meet your son and his family. When you find it convenient to write again, please give me the present name and address of your niece who was with you on your trip to Alaska.

Wishing you great enjoyment of the holidays, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

443

Dec., 28th, 1903

Rev. James W. Kirk,

407 Green Lane (Roxborough),

Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Kirk:-

Yours of Dec., 23rd, in regard to the field in Sitka is received. With regard to your household effects at Eagle, your books can be repacked and forwarded to you provided you make a change to Sitka. The household furniture and etc., can be sold to good advantage at Eagle bringing more than it would cost you to replace the same supplies at Sitka. I should think that possibly there could be a sale of the piano + Lewis Machine to the military or to some trader who expects to be permanently on the Yukon.

Now in regard to Sitka the capital will without doubt be removed to Juneau, but it may be a year or two years, before that is done, ultimately it will be taken to Valdez as Juneau is off to one side. While the capital will be removed, it will not make very much difference with Sitka, as the officials have not in the past been any help whatever to the civilization and Christianization of the native population. With few exceptions they have

been a drinking and gambling set. While the capital and a few officials will be removed from Sitka, there will be nearly as many families brought to the place by the Navy which has established a large coal depot at Sitka for the use of the Navy.

The harbor at Sitka is the best harbor in all Southeastern Alaska. Navy and pleasure sea-going ships do not like to stay very long in the neighborhood of Juneau as there is no protection from the gales which sweep up and down the coast.

The religious and educational work will retain its prominence at Sitka especially for the native population. The Sitka industrial training school will continue to be the foremost school in Alaska and I understand that the position of the pastor of the native and white churches makes him virtually the chaplain of the institution. If we are to have any future native ministers, teachers and representative men among the native population in Alaska, they will be among those who pass through the Sitka school; so that the minister who can form the character of those pupils will be the man who can most impress himself upon the future generation of natives. With the removal of the capital there will be fewer saloons and less drinking and gambling in Sitka which

will be a very great gain. The native population who are taught by the missionaries to fight drinking and gambling, I have no doubt are often puzzled in their own minds, when they see the officials whom they would naturally look up to, both drinking and gambling.

I think that the prospects of the work among the natives will be much better after the officials connected with the capital shall change their residence to Juneau.

Sitka has comfortable houses and is a comfortable place to live in. It has always had and will continue to have, some choice spirits among the white population.

If you decide to go to Sitka and wish to, I would have the Board also appoint you as chaplain of the school, so there may be no uncertainty of it, after your arrival on the ground. I am sure you will find a very fruitful and pleasant field for Christian work at that place. If I have not answered your inquiries sufficiently, write me again.

Very truly,

Sheldon Jackson

Dec.,28th,1903.

Rev. Thomas Thompson, D. D.

Washington, D.C.

Dear Brother:-

In looking over my old letters yesterday, I found a paper that you will be interested in. Not being sure of your Post-Office address I did not inclose, but when I find out definitely where you can be reached I will send it to you.

How is your son prospering in his business, I hope he is building up a good practice. A Happy New Year

Yours truly,

Sheldon Jackson

ALASKA DIVISION.

December 26, 1903.

RECORD OF CHRISTIAN WORK,

Sir:-

Enclosed fund two dollars ($2.00) for three subscriptions to the RECORD, in accordance with your terms. I wish the third copy for the Rev. Dr. Campbell, Missionary at Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, who has but one mail a year, consequently if you have a bound volume of 1903 I would prefer to take it rather than the third volume for 1904, as next May I can then send him a full year; if not then you can send two copies of 1904 to my address, Washington, D. C., and I will reserve one copy to mail to him as far as received next May.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

Washington DC. Dec 29 3

Mr Shirley Eaton

Wall St Journal

New York N.Y.

Dear Sir

In accordance with your telephone
Message of last evening. My family decided
to take $2000 in the . We have $1000
in hand & I will borrow the other $1000
If you have any difficulty in securing
all the stock you need let me know
& I may be able to borrow another $1000.

A Happy New Year to you

Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

433

Dec 29 3

Mr Herbert B. Huntley
Room 14. Haller Building
Seattle Wash.

Dear Sir

Yours of Dec 23rd is just received. If you very strongly advise against a settlement with Mr Colman, you can go on and take a tax deed to the property. But if your judgment is not very strong that way, then you had better settle with Mr Colman on the terms he proposed.

You can begin suit against the other delinquent property owners & also the City as you propose. Kindly let me hear from time to time what progress you are making in these suits.

Wishing you a Happy New Year

I Remain Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

461

Dec 29. 3

(Rev Chas L Thompson D.D.
Sec Bd of Home Missions
Dear Dr Thompson

I inclose you a letter just-
received from Mr Baumgrass
I think you should see it, with reference
to its bearing on the question, whether it is
better for Mr Baumgrass to remain at-
Lilka or go to another field.

It is two years since I have had any
expression of opinion among the Whites most
interested in the Churches at Lilka, but it-
is possible that Mr Baumgrass has heard
their judgement that it is wiser for him
to remain where he is. Certainly on
account of the Education of his boys,
he will prefer to remain there.

My present knowledge of the situation
is not such that I would be willing to re-
commend a change, but if a change
should occur then I think Mr Kirk
is the man for the position

A Happy New Year to you & your
Associates & family Truly yours

Sheldon Jackson

Wanted plain letter
Jan. 1.

An exhibit showing that the license fees more than meet all the legitimate expenses of the District of Alaska.

ALASKA REVENUES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RECEIPTS.

Customs	$70,938.66
Internal Revenue	17,494.58
Sales of public lands	2,286.56
Tax on Seal Skins	200,405.40
Rent of fox Islands	100.00
License fees collected outside incorporated towns	12,215.68
License fees collected in incorporated towns	28,985.00
Funds available for court expenses	6,814.89
Funds not available for court expenses	8,511.35
Custom fees, fines, etc.,	4,547.44
Rent of government buildings, etc.,	51.04
Registers' and receivers' fees	805.04
Miscellaneous	38.10
	$368,017.04

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, Governor, etc	51,124.43
Contingent expenses of the Territory	2,000.00
Salaries and expenses, office of Surveyor-Gen'l	8,692.06
Collecting Customs revenue	60,334.64
Collecting Internal Revenue	2,400.00
Salaries and expenses agents protecting fisheries	12,502.45
Protecting salmon fisheries	6,138.38
Reindeer for Alaska	7,194.50
Schools outside of incorporated towns	30,297.80
Salaries and commissions U. S. Commissioners	3,556.39
Pay of Indian Police	2,000.00
	$189,630.65

The following expenses in connection with the administration of affairs in Alaska, being general in character, it is believed should not be included in the statement of ordinary expenditures for territorial purposes, to wit:

Expenses of United States courts	$534,000.00	(a)
Expenses office of United States Marshal	2,016.72	
Expenses of revenue vessels in Alaskan waters	115,000.00	(a)
Military telegraph and cable lines	384,007.20	
Light and fog-signal stations	183,485.12	
Supplies for native inhabitants	15,586.20	
Miscellaneous items	5,940.52	
	$1,244,035.76	

(a) Estimated.

P. & T. Div.
Jan. 2, 1904.

An exhibit showing that the license fees more than meet all the legitimate expenses of the District of Alaska.

ALASKA REVENUES.

FISCAL YEAR 1903.

RECEIPTS.

Customs	$70,938.66
Internal Revenue	17,494.58
Sales of public lands	2,286.56
Tax on Seal Skins	286,133.40
Rent of fox islands	100.00
License fees collected outside incorporated towns	46,413.98
License fees collected in incorporated towns	26,985.00
Funds available for court expenses	7,814.89
Funds not available for court expenses	2,311.35
Custom fees, fines, etc.,	4,547.44
Rent of Government buildings, etc.,	2,451.04
Registers' and receivers' fees,	505.04
Miscellaneous,	35.10
	$468,017.04

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, Governor, etc	51,124.43
Contingent expenses of the Territory	2,000.00
Salaries and expenses, office of Surveyor-Gen'l	8,692.06
Collecting Customs revenue	60,814.64
Collecting Internal Revenue	2,400.00
Salaries and expenses, agents at seal fisheries	10,502.45
Protecting salmon fisheries	6,138.38
Reindeer for Alaska	12,194.50
Schools outside of incorporated towns	30,207.80
Salaries and commissions, land offices	3,556.39
Pay of Indian Police	2,000.00
	$189,630.65

The following expenses in connection with the administration of affairs in Alaska, being general in character, it is believed should not be included in the statement of ordinary expenditures for territorial purposes, to wit:

Expenses of United States courts	$534,000.00	(a)
Expenses office of United States Marshal	2,016.78	
Expenses of revenue vessels in Alaskan waters	115,000.00	(a)
Military telegraph and cable lines	384,007.20	
Light and fog-signal stations	183,485.12	
Supplies for native inhabitants	19,586.20	
Miscellaneous items	5,940.52	
	$1,244,035.76	

(a) Estimated.

P. & M. Div.
Jan. 2, 1904.

W. F. P.

January 9, 1904.

Hon. Henry B. F. McFarland,
Rooms 726 & 727 Bond Building,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. McFarland:

I have before me Mr. A. M. Lothrop's letter of December 22, asking me for assistance in extending the work of the Y. M. C. A. in our city. It would give me great pleasure to assist in a work that I so highly appreciate, and I am doing so in another city to the extent of my ability. As you know, I am trying to keep the Westminster College, of Salt Lake City, Utah, alive until the Presbyterian Church will place it in good working order, and this requires every portion of my Lord's fund that I can possibly save. I am through that institution trying to give Y. M. C. A. and other Christian advantages to the young men and women who for Christ's sake are ostracised and excommunicated by their own Mormon church and have very few advantages and opportunities But surely there will be a sufficient number in this city who are so situated that they can give our own Washington work what is needful.

Wishing the directors great success in their canvass of the city, I remain,

Truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

January 9, 1904.

Mr. S. W. Woodward,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Woodward:

Yours December 23 making an appeal for help in the erection of a new Y. M. C. A. building in this city was received several days ago and should have been answered earlier but for special press of business.

I am very deeply interested in the Y. M. C. A. work and would have been glad to assist in this special undertaking but in the providence of God I have undertaken to aid a similar work for the young men and women of Utah, many of whom are apostates from the Mormon Church and I have become so involved and interested that I do not feel at liberty to respond to the many calls that I have in other directions. Just now ~~that~~ Utah seems to me to be the direction in which the Lord wishes me to use the funds that he has entrusted to me for that purpose and everything that I can possibly save is going in that direction.

Hoping that others who may not have such special claims resting upon them will be led by the Holy Spirit to respond to your urgent appeal is the earnest prayer of your brother and fellow-worker.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Washington, D. C., January 9, 1904.

Hon. William P. Dillingham,
Chairman Senate Committee to Visit Alaska,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In compliance with your verbal request of yesterday for my personal views with regard to the methods that should be pursued by the Government to relieve the destitution that is said to exist to some extent among the natives of northern and central Alaska,--to save them as far as possible from the ravages of consumption and other diseases among them, to prevent their further demoralization by the incoming saloons that accompany new settlements, to train them to better methods of making a living,--or, in other words, to arrest the present downward tendency that will result in their becoming a charge upon the Government and a nuisance to the settlements that are springing up in their land and to change them into a civilized, self-respecting and self-supporting people, ready and able to render valuable assistance to the whites in the development of that vast north land, I respectfully make the following suggestions:

Any successful method of accomplishing the desirable results which you named must keep clearly before it the aim to prepare the natives to become a help to the immigrants who come from the States for the purpose of conducting mining operations. There are two things which the native may be taught to do which will enable him to help the immigrant:

First, he may be taught how to create a supply of cheap food; second, he may be taught how to supply a cheap transportation by means of dogs or reindeer. It is known that in the river valleys certain garden vegetables may be produced in large quantities even up to the Arctic Circle and for fifty miles beyond it. The native knows how to take fish from the rivers and from the sea for his family use, and with proper training can be made an equally successful fisherman for the market.

The experience of the past twelve years has proved that he can also become skillful in raising reindeer for food. With the gradual disappearance of the caribou and moose in sections of Alaska and the difficulty and expense of bringing beef and mutton from the States to the inland mining camps, it is of great importance that the Eskimo be trained to raise reindeer with which to supply the immigrant miner with fresh meat.

When in the winter of 1897-8 four hundred sailors engaged in whaling were imprisoned in the ice off Point Barrow and in danger of perishing with scurvy and starvation, they were saved by the reindeer herd driven by Eskimos from Bering Strait to Point Barrow and slaughtered for food.

Already 56 Eskimos and one Indian (nearly all of whom have served a five years' apprenticeship learning the business) own three thousand seven hundred deer. Reindeer multiply rapidly. From the Siberian reindeer imported between 1892 and 1903 and from their natural increase 7,826 fawns have been born in Alaska.

The Eskimo has always been skillful in driving dogs, and now under instruction he is proving equally skillful in driving reindeer, and upon various occasions when the opportunity has offered has invariably demonstrated his ability to successfully transport with reindeer mails, freight, and passengers between mining camps. Under contract with the

Post Office Department the United States mail has been carried by reindeer teams on the four postal routes, between St. Michael and Kotzebue, Eaton and Nome, Teller and Deering, and Kotzebue and Point Barrow (this latter being the most northern mail route in the world). With the increase of reindeer and trained native teamsters such service will become universal in northern and central Alaska.

When the native has thus become usedul to the white man by supplying the markets with fish and fresh meat and when he has become herdsman and teamster with reindeer or with dogs he has not only assisted the white man in solving the problem of turning to use of civilization the vast Territory of Alaska but he has also solved his own problem. If useful to the white man has a self-respectfully and industrious citizen he has become a permanent stay and prop to the civilization and his future is provided for.

The conclusion resulting from this is that the native must be taught in school how to speak English and be trained in industrial schools into civilized habits and into these simple arts of agriculture, herding and teaming with a view to provide cheap food and transportation for the use of the immigrant.

I would, therefore, respectfully ask your consideration of the following recommendations:

(1) The work should be done by the Commissioner of Education under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) The establishment of small industrial schools at centers convenient to the native population.

(3) At these schools in addition to elementary instruction in the English language there shall be given special instruction (2) in making fish nets and in adopting improved methods of catching and preparing

fish for family use and for sale; (b) in the care and raising of reindeer and in the breaking and use in transportation; (c) Wherever the conditions of soil and climate will allow in the cultivation of heardy vegetables.

(4) While destitution is not at present very widespread among the natives, yet it may be wise to have at each of these schools a small supply of food and clothing to afford temporary relief for very special cases of destitution. The principal of the school can be made a bonded officer of the government and be charged with the care and distribution of such supplies without additional expense to the government.

(5) The Secretary of the Interior has again and again called the attention of Congress to the need of hospitals for the natives. These should be provided for at once. But when the hospitals are erected they will necessarily be accessible to comparatively limited areas. In addition to the proposed hospitals very important service may be rendered and a greatly increased number of natives benefited by the employment of a physician in connection with each of the industrial schools. This plan has been in successful operation at several of the missionary stations in Alaska. Enclosed find a map of Alaska upon which are marked with red ink the location of convenient centers for these schools.

The above suggestions are the result of twenty-six years of personal experience in working for the betterment of the natives of Alaska.

I remain, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(signed) Sheldon Jackson.

January 11, 1904.

Rev. Charles L. Thompson,
Secretary Board of Home Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Thompson:

Your letter of January 5th is received; also the return of Mr. Bannerman's letter. As I did not visit Sitka last summer I thought possibly Mr. Bannerman might be in better favor as a preacher to the whites, but the letter received by you from Mr. Kelly shows that the same conditions exist and that it will be advisable for Mr. Bannerman to be removed to some other place. I think that he will do well at Jackson, Killisnoo, or Hoonah, provided you drop Mr. Carle. I think Mr. Bannerman a most excellent man for any mission field in which the work is almost exclusively to the natives. He is a lovely, consecrated man but I judge has not popular preaching qualities sufficient to interest and hold a white congregation. I agree with you that Mr. Kirk is the man for Sitka whenever the change takes place.

I thank you for a copy of the Prayer Book, which we are using in connection with our morning family devotions.

With kind regards to your associates I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent, &c.

January 11, 1904.

Rev. Lowell M. McAfee,
Parkville, Missouri.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed find my check for $14.80, in payment of expenses of M. Healy Wolf.

Thanking you for your kindly care of him, I remain

Yours truly,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

Sheldon Jackson

January 11, 1904.

Rev. James W. Kirk,
407 Green Lane Station, Roxborough,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Kirk:

I enclose you a letter from Mr. Bannerman, and also one from Dr. Thompson. When read kindly return them to me. They explain somewhat the situation at Sitka.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent, &c.

2 Enclosures.

January 11, 1903.

Endeavor
Editor Christian World,
Tremont Temple,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

I enclose you a communication from Dr. Edgar O. Campbell, M. D., government school teacher on St. Lawrence Island, Bering Sea. His is one of the few places in Alaska where practically he is cut off from the world , receiving a mail and supplies but once a year. I have thought that perhaps by a little editing you could make an interesting article of his narrative that could be printed in your valuable paper and that would help to interest the Christian endeavorers of the country in the Christianization and civilization of those secluded people, and, if so, that you could afford to pay something for the manuscript, as Dr. Campbell is not overpaid by the government and is in need of all the assistance that he can get in his work. If, however, you do not find it suitable for your columns kindly return it to me with the enclosed penalty label.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson
General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Enclosure.

Stonner, Ohio.

October 15, 1903.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, D.D.

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Mary and I have just been to Nome to arrange for continuance of her trial until next Summer.

The plaintiff and his lawyer are not willing to postpone the matter, but want to let it go through the Court as soon as possible. After some trouble however, our lawyer, Mr. A. J. Bruner, was able to get the trial postponed 'til Feb. 1st,-10, 1904. The best he could do.

Mr. Bruner says that it will be an easy matter to clear Mary from Lindseth because of the fact that Mary never did employ L. and the first time that he met her Rauna introduced Lindseth as Superintendent of the Reindeer herds in Dr. Gamble's place and that he really forced himself into her service. Further he forced her to drink whiskey at once upon meeting her and then seduced her. All this can be proven by the Natives that were with her in the tent when he came there drunk late one evening.

I am sorry that the trial cannot be postponed till next summer as suggested by the Commissioner of Education. But probably you will have time to bring in something before that time -- Feb. 1st, that will enable us to make another change; or if there be something else that the Department wishes to bring

action against Lindseth for later, please let us know, that it might not be mixed into the matter now and spoil further plans for the Department.

Very respectfully,

C. O. Lind.

W. F. P.

January 12, 1904.

Miss Alice Omegitjoak,

Unalakleet, Alaska.

My dear friend:

Yours of October 14 is received, also the papers for the St. Louis Fair are also received. I am glad to know that the new school house is in such good shape and that probably you are enjoying teaching in it this winter.

Remember me very kindly to all the friends at your place.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

I hope you will stir up the Eskimo women at Unalaklik who are Christians to pray & work much that the Holy Spirit may make Mary Andrewuk a strong Christian woman.

W. F. P.

January 12, 1904.

Mr. and Mrs. D. R. James,
226 Gates Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

My dear friends.

I do not remember ever meeting you at the commencement of the Carlisle Indian School. If it is because you have not received invitations, and if you are so situated that you can probably attend this year, kindly let me know and I think I can have an invitation sent you. The commencement will be on February 16-17-18. During that time the invited guests are guests of the school without expense, an arrangement similar to the Mohonk Conference. I trust that you will be able to attend, as the Woman's Board of Home Missions has now large interests at Carlisle. We have 80 Alaskan children there and I know not how many from the Pueblos and Navahos of New Mexico and Arizona. I go every year and find the visit helpful to myself and I trust helpful to others. Please give the matter personal consideration and let me hear from you.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

January 11, 1904.

Messrs. Kesler, Rowlands & Co.,
411 Royal Insurance Building,
Chicago, Ill.

Sirs:

Yours of January 9th concerning a railway from Port Clarance to Name, is received. In response to your request, I would say, that I have been familiar with that country since 1890, and have had charge of not only the schools but the reindeer stations of the Seward Peninsula The reindeer herd with headquarters at Teller Reindeer Station, Port Clarence, has at times grazed to the southeast of Teller on the trail to Nome. Since the establishment of Nome I have always spoken in favor of a railroad between Nome and Teller. The distance is comparatively short and the country comparatively level. There is, so far as I know, no difficult, heavy grading or expensive grading along the route. As you know, Nome is an open roadstead without a harbor, and owing to the ice conditions almost impossible to build a breakwater that would stand the winter ice. During the history of Nome from five to fifteen dollars a ton has been charged for landing goods from a steamer at anchor in the harbor, and hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of goods have either been lost or greatly injured in passing through the surf and a number of lives [redacted] lost and some vessels wrecked.

Port Clarence is the only good harbor north of the Aleutian Islands, a distance by the windings of the coast of over 1800 miles. To my mind Teller on Port Clarence should be the natural port for Nome,

and that with a railroad built between Nome and Port Clarence merchandise and supplies from Puget Sound and San Francisco can be landed at Teller and merchandise by rail to Nome, cheaper than transported by sea from Puget Sound direct to Nome. There will be a saving in freight in addition to the saving in the loss and injury to merchandise, and a saving in valuable lives. It is true some years, notably the last, the ice did not leave Port Clarence until some weeks after it had left Nome, but in other years Nome is closed by ice when Port Clarence is open. Port Clarence is sheltered from every wind that blows; wharfs can be built out to deep water and ships might lie at wharves in perfect safety and transport freight from the steamer to the cars; and in four or five hours after loaded up can be in Nome. Again, at Nome, when a storm arises ships have to cease unloading, pull up anchor and go out to sea, sometimes remaining away several days until the storm has passed. All these vexatious delays and extra expense will be saved by having a railroad to Teller and landing the freight for Nome at Teller.

Then again, a railroad between Nome and Teller would run through a mining district almost the entire way. In addition to this through freight from Puget Sound the local trade and freight between the mining settlements at either end of the route will more than pay operating the road.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent, &c.

Holy Cross Mission, Koserefsky, Alaska.
July 19, 1903.

I am happy to acknowledge the recent reception.....also the letter from Dr. Harris with circular concerning educational exhibit at St. Louis.....

Regarding the exhibit I am very sorry not to have known about it sooner as I could have had a very nice collection of the articles enumerated in the circular. However, I shall do my best for the present and shall send as soon as possible specimens of the children's class work, kindergarten work, fancy bead work, etc.....

Very respectfully,
Mary Whitney.

Holy Cross Mission, Koserefsky, Alaska.
September 9, 1903.

.....From the articles made by the Koserefsky boys I would be most happy to have you or the Commissioner select anything or any number of things you would like to keep as samples of the work done in Alaska. .....I am very anxious to hear from you how the Alaska exhibit shows up at the Fair. I hope you will be very proud of them. I have been in many schools and have not seen such beautiful work as that done by the Koserefsky girls.....I tried to put all the articles in 4 special boxes, but the teachers of school No. 2 said it was impossible to do it for the girls' articles.

A. J. Markham.

Holy Cross Mission, Koserefsky, Alaska.
August 31, 1903.

.....I have already sent you 4 or 5 boxes of the articles made by our boys for the Fair. Among them are several letters written to your Reverence. Last week the large boys returned from their yearly trip. I was very sorry that your letters concerning your earnest wish to have the Alaskan schools represented at the Fair came so late after the flower of the two schools had departed for the fishing camp. However, we did the best we could under the circumstances, and I trust you will be pleased.....Please have our articles returned to us, as we wish to keep them for our museum.

A. J. Markham.

Holy Cross Mission, Koserefsky, Alaska.
September 14, 1903.

.....last week I sent you a box of our children's work destined for St. Louis Exhibit and I hope you will be pleased with what our children can do. I have not sent the task-books of the most advanced scholars as it would take about two or three months more before they are completed. Now I wish to kindly draw your attention to the fact that the articles we are sending you are purely the work of the children themselves and not a show-up as might be supposed by those who have not a true knowledge of the work we are doing here.....I am sorry we did not know about the Exhibition sooner. You know it was vacation and the greater number of our clever hands were absent.

I enclose here a list of what we are sending. You will find in the box a little banner, the flag of our Mission, also a standing card with photo groups of the Missions. The banner could be hung somewhere above or near where the articles are to be exposed.

I thought the photo would give a better idea about Alaskan schools and interest several of our friends who have promised to be present at

the Exhibition.

You will receive later on, probably in the beginning of 1904 a master-piece of bead-work made by the children. It is a wall-pocket which they are now sending as a Jubilee present to our mother house in Canada, and after the feast is over I will ask our Mother General to mail it to you for the Exhibition and you will please kindly return it to her afterwards.

In my last I suggested that the articles would be sold for the benefit of the Mission School, but I hardly think they would be appreciated on account of the Indian odor. Better send all back to us again as they will be more useful here.

The girls wish you to choose from among the fancy bead-work either a pair of slippers or gloves which you will keep as a little token of their gratitude for the interest you take in furthering education in their poor but cherished country.

Mary Winifred.

Holy Cross Mission, Koserefsky, Alaska,
September 15, 1903.

Hon. W. T. Harris, LL. D.,
Washington, D. C.

Honored and dear Sir:

I have the pleasure of sending you today a box of various articles made by our children for St. Louis Exposition in answer to your very kind suggestions and invitation of April 23.

I regret exceedingly that the news reached us so late during vacation when most of our children were off on a vacation trip. However I hope you will be pleased with the good will we have shown in complying with your desire....I told them I would ask you to choose from among the fancy bead work which we are sending to the Exposition either a pair of slippers or gloves which you will keep in memory of them after the Exhibition is over.

Mary Winifred.

I respectfully request you to send me as soon as possible some more labels to put on the boxes in which we will put the articles made at Koserefsky School. The mail is handled so roughly that it is necessary to put the things in strong boxes and well braced, otherwise you will receive everything smashed. The small boxes weigh about 2 and 3 pounds. Hence it will be necessary to make more boxes.....Besides the written exercises of the boys there is a xx little set of furniture, carved by the boys, a little steamer, like our large one, bone carvings, Indian dishes, etc.////All the articles sent you are expected to be returned to the museum of Spokane, Wash., Gonzaga College. Please let me know if this will be done.

A. J. Markham.

Ownership at Point Barrow.

	Adults.			Fawns 1903			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total
Mission and Government							138
Ahlook (Eskimo)							140
Electoona (Eskimo)							113
Shoudla (Ojello) Eskimo							55
Tokpuk and son Panigeo							38
Segevan (Eskimo)							31
Panconeo (Eskimo)							25
Powun (Eskimo)							21
Ungawishok (Eskimo)							21
Otpelle (Eskimo)							22
Ingnoven (Eskimo)							8
Total.....							612

Ownership at Cape Prince of Wales.

American Missionary Asan	122	303	425	94	75	169	594
Ootenna, George (Eskimo)	53	119	172	31	34	65	237
Keok, James (Eskimo)	60	98	158	27	36	63	221
Kivyyearzruk, Stanley (Esk)	39	100	139	38	24	62	201
Sokweena, Thomas (Eskimo)	17	63	80	16	21	37	117
Enungwouk, Joseph (Esk)	13	25	38	7	5	12	50
Iyatunkuk, Frank (Eskimo)	14	23	37	7	6	13	50
Ebiana, Peter (Eskimo)	4	11	15	1	3	4	19
Okbaok (Eskimo)	6	12	18		2	2	20
Erheruk (Eskimo)	5	11	16				16
Total.....	333	765	1,098	221	206	427	1,525

Ownership at Teller.

Government		25	25		1	1	26
Mission	94	103	197	51	33	84	281
Ablikak (Eskimo)	43	74	117	24	16	40	157
Dunnak (Eskimo)	23	32	55	11	18	29	84
Sekeoglook (Eskimo)	25	23	48				48
Serawlook (Eskimo)		1	1	2	5	7	8
Sageslook (Eskimo)				14	11	25	25
Coxrook (Eskimo)				1	5	6	6
Ehrnak (Eskimo)				1	5	6	6
Total.....	185	258	443	104	94	198	641

Ownership at Point Barrow.

	Adults.			Fawns 1903			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total
Mission and Government							138
Ahlook (Eskimo)							140
Electoona (Eskimo)							113
Shoudla (Ojello) Eskimo							55
Tokpuk and son Panigeo							36
Segevan (Eskimo)							31
Paneonee (Eskimo)							25
Powun (Eskimo)							21
Ungawishok (Eskimo)							21
Otpelle (Eskimo)							22
Ingnoven (Eskimo)							8
Total.....							612

Ownership at Cape Prince of Wales.

American Missionary Assn	122	303	425	94	75	169	594
Ootenna, George (Eskimo)	53	119	172	31	34	65	237
Kook, James (Eskimo)	60	98	158	27	36	63	221
Kivyyearzruk, Stanley (Esk)	39	100	139	38	24	62	201
Sokweena, Thomas (Eskimo)	17	63	80	16	21	37	117
Enungwouk, Joseph (Esk)	13	25	38	7	5	12	50
Iyatunkuk, Frank (Eskimo)	14	23	37	7	6	13	50
Ebiana, Peter (Eskimo)	4	11	15	1	3	4	19
Okbaok (Eskimo)	6	12	18		2	2	20
Erheruk (Eskimo)	5	11	16				16
Total.....	333	765	1,098	221	206	427	1,525

Ownership at Teller.

Government		25	25		1	1	26
Mission	94	103	197	51	33	84	281
Ablikak (Eskimo)	43	74	117	24	16	40	157
Dunnak (Eskimo)	23	32	55	11	18	29	84
Sekeoglook (Eskimo)	25	23	48				48
Serawlook (Eskimo)		1	1	2	5	7	8
Sagealook (Eskimo)				14	11	25	25
Coxrook (Eskimo)				1	5	6	6
Ebrnak (Eskimo)				1	5	6	6
Total.....	185	258	443	104	94	198	641

W. F. P.

January 16, 1904.

Rev. Thomas Chalmers Easton, D. D.,
637 E. Capitol Street,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Easton:

I am very sorry to notice in the paper your injury. I trust with care your hurt will soon be healed. In the meantime, while you are out of the pulpit, I will be very glad to contribute sermons for one or two Sabbaths if your session wish it.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

January 16, 1904.

Rev. R. G. McNiece, D. D.,
Blaine Avenue,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

My dear Doctor:

The Bureau of Education sent you on the 2d of January 2 boxes of books by registered mail. Two additional boxes will be sent by registered mail today, also 10 paper packages of pamphlets and unbound books, by ordinary mail. I would suggest that until the College has shelves that both the boxes and paper packages remain unpacked, as it will be easier caring for them. Let me know your ideas with regard to shelving for the library in the basement of the chapel. Do you care for any of the improved iron racks?

With kind regards to your household, I remain,

Truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Maintenance of Schools, Roads, and Insane People, Alaska.

S. 3337.

Section 1, page 1. All license money, fees and forfeitures collected outside incorporated towns in Alaska, except so much as shall be required for incidental expenses of courts, shall be covered into the Treasury for an "ALASKA FUND." One-fourth of said fund shall be used in maintaining public schools for white children in Alaska. 10 per cent shall be devoted to the care of the insane and destitute in Alaska. All of the residue of said fund shall be devoted to the construction and maintenance of wagon roads, bridges, and trails.

Section 2, page 2. Establishes a Board of Road Commissioners, composed of an engineer officer of the United States Army and two other army officers. Said board shall locate, lay out, construct and maintain wagon roads and trails.

Section 3, page 4. The Governor of Alaska shall be ex officio superintendent of public instruction for white children in Alaska.

Section 4, page 5. Schools in incorporated towns shall be under the control of school boards of three.

Section 5, page 6. The clerk of each judicial district shall receive the petition for the establishment of a school district at any point outside any incorporated town, said petition to be signed by not less than 12 residents in said district; not less than 30 resident white children, between 6 and 18, in said district.

If the petition is necessary and proper, the clerk shall establish and describe said school district and appoint 3 supervisors of election of school board of three. All citizens resident in said district are qualified to vote. The school board shall "do and perform everything that may be necessary for the maintenance of the public school." The clerk of the district shall report to the Governor. The Governor shall then set apart not less than $1,000 nor more than $2,000 for the construction of a school house in said school district; the governor shall

apportion among the school districts amounts sufficient to pay the wages of a teacher and fuel and light for 3 months in each year. The amount so apportioned shall be paid to the treasurer of each district by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the voucher of the Governor of Alaska.

Section 6, page 10. The clerks of school districts in incorporated towns shall report to the governor at the end of each term regarding length of term, wages of teacher, pupils in attendance, and average daily attendance. If any surplus remains in the Alaska school fund said surplus shall be distributed among all the school districts in proportion to the number of pupils in attendance.

Section 7, page 10. "That the schools specified and provided for in this act shall be devoted to the education of white children and children of mixed blood who lead a civilized life. The education of the Eskimos and Indians in the District of Alaska shall remain under the direction and control of the Secretary of the Interior to be exercised through the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and schools for and among the Eskimos and Indians of Alaska shall be on the same footing and be provided for in the same manner as Indian schools in the States and Territories of the United States, and the Eskimo and Indian children of Alaska shall have the same right to be admitted to any Indian boarding school as the Indian children in the States and Territories aforesaid."

Section 8, page 11. Care of the insane.--No person shall be adjudged insane except after decision as such by jury of six. United States Commissioner to preside at hearing and to appoint person to convey insane person to asylum.

Section 9, page 15. United States commissioners shall be superintendents of the poor in their respective districts, with power to grant temporary relief in urgent cases. Not more than $100 allowed in any case in any period of three months.

W. F. P.

January 16, 1904.

Mr. Allen Sutherland,
Witherspoon Building,
1319 Walnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Yours of December 4 is received and I greatly regret the long delay in replying, but I have had an attack of the Grippe, and since returning to the office have been overwhelmed with accumulated work.

My experience with regard to the hymns that you mention is as follows: For my personal comfort I have found that the hymn, "My faith looks up to Thee," has given me much strength. With regard to the effect upon congregations where the spirit of God has been working I think I have seen more fruit from "Just as I am." All the hymns you mention are choice ones and have accomplished a great work in Christian lands in establishing and building up Christian character.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

January 16, 1904.

Mr. Gilbert H. Grosvenor,
Gardner Memorial Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I enclose you a letter from Rev. Putnam Cady offering to send a complimentary ticket to any member of our National Geographic Society (up to 50) that may be in New York on February 23 to his lecture before the American Geographical Society on the physical and historical geography of the Dead Sea region. Please make the announcement in one of the meetings of our Society so that in case any of the members should be in New York and care to attend they could do so.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

2 Enclosures.

W. F. P.

January 16, 1904.

Rev. Putnam Cady,

Amsterdam, N. Y.

My dear brother:

Yours of January 14 is received and your offer to furnish a complimentary ticket to any member of the National Society that may in New York City on the 23d of February has been communicated to the Society. I sincerely hope that arrangements will bemade to have the address repeated in Washington.

With kind regards to Mrs. Cady, I remain,

Sincerely your friend,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

January 16, 1904.

My dear Mr. Bear:

Will it be possible for you to attend the commencement of the Carisle Indian School, which occurs, I think, on the ~~15~~-16-17th of February? If so, I will write Col. Pratt for an invitation. Those invited are guests of the school during commencement exercises. They have, I think, over a thousand Indian children representing 75 or more tribes of Indians, and among them about 80 children from Alaska, many of them from our own missions. It is a unique institution, the best of its kind in the world, and I would like to have you have a chance to ~~get~~ become more intimately acquainted with it and its workings. Kindly let me know if it is probable that you can attend.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

January 16, 1904.

Rev. Geo. F. McAfee, D. D.,
156 5th Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Doctor:

There are now 80 Alaska children in the Carlisle school, a number of whom, of course, are from our Presbyterian missions. There are also children there probably from our Pueblo and possibly Pima and Apache missions, so that I feel the Board should take some interest in Carisle. The next commencement is 16-17-18th, I think, of February. Does Col. Pratt send you an invitation usually? If not, and you think that you could attend I will write him for an invitation. I think that you ought to be on his regular list. Kindly let me know whether it would be possible for you to attend if you are invited. Those invited are guests of the school during the commencement exercises.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

January 16, 1904.

Mr. John F. Wilkins,
Treasurer of Citizens' Relief Association,
811 G St., nw.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed find my check for $5 for the relief of the poor.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Enclosure